The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2125. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The Vessels Seen Near the Rendezvous in Mid-Ocean.

Operations Not Commenced on the 24th of June.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 11.

The steam-tug *Blue Jacket*, just from Liverpool, in twenty-eight days' passage, reports having seen, on the 26th of June, a large and small steamer, both British, in lat. 51° 22' north, lon. 32° west. They made signals, but the *Blue Jacket* had no code, and could not understand them. That same evening, saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but could not make out whether they were English or American.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 12.

The Captain of the *Blue Jacket* says that one of the steamers was a large, double-deck frigate, with top-wheels fore and aft, (she passed within a mile,) and the other was a large paddle steamer, and was distant half a mile from the other. A large steamer was bearing down upon them in the evening, when they were lost sight of. The *Blue Jacket's* log, of the 26th June, reports a strong breeze from southwest by south and weather hazy, with a westerly swell; latitude by observation, 52° 12'. The weather continued moderate and thick till the morning of the 3d inst when there were strong gales from S. W. by W., with a high sea.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada off Cape Race.

GENERAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Advanced Consols 95 1-8@95 3-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 12.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 3d, passed Cape Race at 9½ o'clock A. M. to-day. [The dispatch is not dated, and we are uncertain whether she passed the Cape Monday or Sunday morning.—Rep.]

The *Canada* was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which obtained the following summary of her news,—neither the weather she has experienced, nor the number of passengers, are reported.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult. The steamship *North Star*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st July; and the *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

The news by the *Canada* is of but little importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews passed its second reading in the House of Lords by forty-six majority.

The House of Lords had rejected the bill to abolish the Church rates by a large majority.

The Commons were engaged in the consideration of the bill for the Government of India.

Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

Considerable anxiety about the Atlantic cable was felt at the departure of the *Canada*.

A private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad had been held in London. A Committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the Company, and a delegate goes to New-York.

FRANCE.

The news from France is of an unimportant description.

Commercial affairs had improved at Lyons and Marseilles.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet had been formed, with General O'Donnell at its head, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India.

The advices from other portions of Europe are generally unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 71,000 bales, of which 17,000 were on speculation, and 8,000 for export. All qualities had advanced ⅛d.@3-16d.—some circulars say ¼d.@½d. The sales of Friday were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and for exporters—the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	7d.
Middling Orleans	7 1-16d.	Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Fair Mobiles	7 7-16d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

The stock in port was 620,000 bales, of which 452,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were favorable and holders were demanding an advance, which had the effect of checking business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the weather had been favorable for the crops. Flour was firm and in better demand at an advance of 6d. Western Canal 20s. 6d.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d.@22s.; Ohio 22s.@23s. 6d. and extra St. Louis 24s.@26s. 6d. Wheat was buoyant in consequence of drought on the continent, and had advanced 1d.@2d. since Tuesday—5s. 7d.@6s. 6d. for Western Red, and 6s.@6s. 6d. for Southern Red; 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for Western and Canadian White, and 6s. 10d.@7s. 4d. for Southern White. Corn was dull; Yellow quotations nominal at 24s. 6d.; White 33s. 6d. for interior; heated White sold at an advance of 2d. for feeding purposes. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. say Flour had advanced 6d.@1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry, and Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Beef firm and steady. Pork quiet; no American offering. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Lard firm at 58s.@60s. for Good, and 56s. for Prime. Tallow declined 1s.@2s. Butchers' Association nominal at 51s.@52s. 6d. Cheese—Sales unimportant.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers and other Circulars quote Ashes dull at 35s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice—Carolina generally closed buoyant at an advance of 6d. on the spot, and is on floating cargoes and Indian. Tea—An average business done without quotable change in prices. Rosin firm at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common, and 14s. 6d.@18s. for fine. Sirups were active at full rates. Cod Oil was in better demand, and prices were easier, but not quotably lower. Seal Oil £36. Sperm Oil £84, at retail. Linseed Oil firm, but sales trifling. Spirits Turpentine closed dull at 47s. 6d. The Wool sales were progressing actively, and all qualities show a slight advance.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring's Bros. Circular quotes Breadstuffs with an advancing tendency. English Wheat was slightly higher, but generally unchanged; Red American 5s.@6s.; White, 6s. Flour, 20s.@24s. Iron steady, at £6@£6 5s. for both bars and rails. Sugar dull, and at a decline of 6d. Coffee quiet, and all qualities slightly declined. Tea—little inquiry and prices weak, at 1s. 4d. for Congou. Rice firm, with a large speculative and export inquiry for Indian, which had advanced 9d.@1s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 29, inclusive.

Cotton firm; sales 7,500 bales; stock 154,000 bales. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Pot Ashes quiet. Pearl Ashes firm. Coffee firm and all qualities slightly advanced. Whale Oil slightly advanced. Lard quiet. Whalebone steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued in good demand, and the market was active at 3 ₰ cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £65,000. Consols closed at 95⅛@95⅜, for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report American Stocks quiet. Illinois Securities flat at a further decline. Shares were quoted at 27 discount.

LATEST MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday—Noon.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Cotton steady, with estimated sales of 10,000 bales. Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn dull. Provisions steady.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Week's Later News from the Army and Salt Lake.

The Army to be Received Peaceably by the Mormons.

Brigham Young and his Followers Still at Provo.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

St. Louis, Monday, July 12.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 9th inst., by steamer *War Eagle* to Booneville, which say that letters have been received by the St. Joseph mail from the Army.

An officer, writing from General Johnston's camp on Bear River, June 16, says the Army would resume its march next day.

General Johnston had received an express from the Peace Commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General did not, however, feel any increased confidence in the peaceful attitude of the Saints, and the army was kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations.

A proclamation had been issued to the people by General Johnston, in which he tells them the army is as ready now to afford them assistance and protection as it was to oppose them when in rebellion against the Government. It was thought this guarantee would cause many Mormons to evade the despotism of Young, who has sedulously inculcated the belief that the army was particularly hostile to them.

The troops were in fine condition and glad to be released from inaction.

The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Captain Hendrickson's and Lieut. Smith's companies of the 6th Infantry, and Captain Stewart's troops of first Cavalry.

Col. Hoffman had lost ninety mules, but only one horse, in his march across the plains.

The St. Joseph *Gazette*, of the 8th inst., noticing the arrival of the Utah mail, says that General Harney was encamped just beyond Fort Laramie. Col May's command was met 35 miles this side of Laramie. A large body of infantry was at Ash Hollow. Major Emery was encamped on the Big Blue, and another commander (name not given) was at Fort Kearney. The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered all along the route, but were friendly. There was a heavy fall of snow at Fort Bridger, June 10.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated 7th July, by the United States Express Company, to Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail of June 19 had arrived. Gen. Johnston and his command was met at Echo Cañon fifty miles from the city.

The army was in excellent health and spirits.

Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor Cumming and the Peace Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Col. Hoffman left the command of Fort Bridger to Capt. Marcy, and accompanied Gen. Johnston.

Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumors were still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora.

Conjectures were numerous in the Valley that the United States Government intend to purchase the Mormon improvements in the South Platte.

The roads were very high, but good. The mail party neither met nor saw any Indians on the Plains, but met a great many traders at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days going from Salt Lake to St. Josephs.

The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, recently appointed Judge of Utah, would leave St. Josephs on the 10th inst., accompanied by Mr. Dodge, District-Attorney for Utah.

Our Leavenworth correspondent, under date of the 8th inst., says an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth this morning from Fort Kearney, passing the Utah mail for St. Joseph.

It was said that Governor Cumming and the Peace Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

General Harney was in camp nine miles beyond Fort Kearney on the 3d inst. The express with orders for him to halt must have overtaken him on the 5th inst.

The U. S. steamer *Mink* leaves the fort, to-morrow, with Capt. Lovell's and Lieut. Lee's Companies of Second Infantry for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Judge Cato has resigned his position as District Judge.

Affairs at Washington.

Washington, Monday, July 12.

The Post-Office Department is much embarrassed in the Ocean Mail arrangements by the inability to hear from Mr. Collins what his purposes are relative to the fulfillment of his contract.

A letter received by the Interior Department from Doctor Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, alludes with confidence to the peaceable disposition of the Indians, including the tribe which Brigham Young boasted could be depended upon by him on the side of the Mormons should hostilities ensue between them and the United States.

Secretary Floyd has left for the West, leaving Col. Drinkard as Acting Secretary.

We had a plentiful supply of rain this afternoon we have had none previously for about forty days.

Mr. P. D. Fairbanks, connected with the National Hotel, and well-known to the traveling public, died here to-day.

Affairs of the Dudley Observatory.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBANY.

Albany, Monday, July 12—6 P. M.

The following call for a public meeting will appear in the papers to-morrow morning:

The undersigned, citizens of Albany, disapproving of the recent action of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in respect to the Director and the Scientific Council, and regarding it as disastrous to the interest of the Institution, propose to meet together at the Mayor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of giving public expression to our opinions on this subject, and we respectfully invite others of our fellow-citizens, whose views of the subject may agree with ours, to join us at the meeting in carrying out its object.

Among the names signed to this call are those of the Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. D. D. Barnard, Hon. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Rufus H. King, J. B. Plumb, B. P. Learned, Benjamin Tibbetts, Howard James, Alexander Davidson, Rev. J. N. Campbell, Rev. T. C. Pitkin, John C. Gavitt, Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Bradford R. Wood, J. V. L. Pruyn, John Taylor Cooper, Dr. Thomas Hun, Dr. Mason, F. C. Cogswell, E. Kendrick, Franklin Townsend, Frederick Townsend, E. Corning, Jr., Isaac Vanderpool and many others of our most prominent citizens.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Monday, July 12.

Mr. Lincoln addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday night, in reply to Senator Douglas' speech of the night before. The number in attendance is estimated at five thousand. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

Lansingburgh, N. Y., Monday, July 12.

Last night the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg was entered, and a desperate attempt made to open the safe, without success.

Cases of Drowning—The Weather.

Boston, Monday, July 12.

At Carmel, Maine, on Saturday, the two only children of Lewis Robinson, aged six and four years, were drowned while bathing.

In Waltham, on Saturday, Miss Ellen Wallace, aged 19, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

The lightning yesterday afternoon struck the dwelling-house on the corner of Pearl and Washington streets, Roxbury, doing some damage, but injuring no person.

The thermometer has fallen 24 degrees since yesterday. To-day we are having an easterly rain-storm.

Among the prominent guests at the Nahant House this season, are Lord Napier and family.

Arrest of a Murderess.

Albany, Monday, July 12.

Mrs. Hartung, under indictment here for the murder of her husband, was arrested in New-Jersey yesterday, and brought up in the boat this morning.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Col. Titus on Hand Again—Emigration from Iowa.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Friday, July 2, 1858.

Col. Titus turns up once more in Southern Kansas, at his old trade of horse-stealing. With a party of about 30, he took 15 horses from the vicinity of Humboldt last week, and the Sheriff of Allen Co. pursued them to Titus Camp, but finding the bandits too strong, he returned for a reinforcement. Application was made to Capt. Montgomery for aid, but he refused to act, on the ground that Gov. Denver had undertaken to regulate the lines by the square and compass of the law, therefore he recommended them to get their horses through the Governor. We admire Montgomery's independence in the matter. A volunteer party turned out, however, from Linn County, and are yet in pursuit of the unhung Colonel. Capt. Hamilton is also in camp with a company, on our Missouri border, and the inhabitants of our southern counties are as much disturbed by him as ever.

Capt. John Brown was in our city this week, but it is not yet public that he has been here. He has left, with a few of his redoubtables, for the South. His mission is not fully revealed, but all who know him can never doubt that his first desire is to administer relief in some form to the oppressed. We expect to know more of him soon.

Thirty families, with their teams, passed through here, yesterday, from Iowa. They go to Allen and Bourbon Counties. Thus is our number kept good, even in the border counties, and in other parts of the Territory the emigration has been larger than ever before.

The company of gold-diggers that left about a month ago have been heard from on the Big Bend of the Arkansas, all in good spirits, and getting along finely. Their only danger is from the Indians.

RANDOLPH.

Death of Laurens Hamilton of the Seventh Regiment—Arrival of the Remains.

The body of young Hamilton arrived here from Richmond yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, per steamer *Roanoke*, in charge of a Committee composed of one member from each of the Companies of the Richmond Regiment. It was received by a few of the friends of deceased, and conveyed to Trinity Church, where the funeral will take place this afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. At the request of the relatives of deceased, there is to be no military parade.

The funeral escort of Virginians, during their sojourn in this City, will be entertained at the expense of the 7th Regiment, and will be quartered at the Lafarge House.

Flags are displayed at half mast from the armories of the 71st regiment, the City Guard, and the various companies of the 7th regiment, in token of regret for the loss of Mr. Hamilton.

The *Evening Post* says:

"We have received information which induces us to believe that the following is a true account of the manner in which Mr. Hamilton came to his death: Mr. Hamilton was taken ill in the Park, before the regiment departed, fainted and was carried on board. While on the voyage he was ill of cholera morbus, and was, with another young man, also ill, put in charge of a member detailed by the Captain to take care of them. The invalids were lying down when the regiment debarked, and the young man having the sick in charge went on the upper deck for a few moments to see the troops off. When he returned Hamilton was missing, and it is supposed that, being sick, he went to the side of the steamer, and fell into the river unobserved."

In reference to the sad event the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

"While yet the admiration of our citizens was jubilant over the reminiscences of the recent visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) a gloom was suddenly cast over their feelings by the discovery of the dead and disfigured body of one of the New-York National Guard in the James River, a little below the steamboat landing. The body had been floated into a creek leading from the gas-house, and was considerably swollen and blackened, but his regimentals told at once who he was. The body was without knapsack or cap. On the cross-belt was his name, Laurens Hamilton.

The hands of his watch were found stopped at five minutes to nine. In his purse was found gold and silver amounting to $25 50, with his company papers. Everything about him was exceedingly neat, and betokened a man of orderly and neat habits.

An inquest was duly held by our City Coroner, and as there were no signs of violence, a verdict of found drowned was rendered, and the City Volunteer Corps took charge of the body. As the sad news spread over the city, flags were set at half-mast, detachments from our city companies flocked to the spot, the body was placed in a metallic coffin, and in a handsome hearse, escorted by our city soldiers, taken in possession and laid out in state in the Capitol, until instructions should be received from the deceased's friends.

Col. Duryea, of the Seventh, then in Washington, was telegraphed to, who replied that the missing man was private Laurens Hamilton, of the Sixth Company of the New-York National Guard, (Seventh Regiment.) That the body was to be sent on per steamer *Roanoke* to New-York that day, where it would be formally and suitably received by the Seventh Regiment.

The deceased was a great favorite with all who knew him, and esteemed as a soldier, citizen and gentleman. At the time when the Guards bid our folks farewell, and went on board the *Glen Cove*, it was about 8½ o'clock.

At 3 o'clock yesterday the military companies of this city assembled on Capitol-square under command of Colonel August.

They formed in procession, and after the deceased soldier was replaced in the hearse, and pall-bearers from each Company placed around, marched down to the slow and solemn march played by the armory band. Among the chief mourners was one of the deceased's brother soldiers, Jos. Neustetter, of the New-York National Guard, who has been detained over by ill health. The Companies in the procession were the Blues, Captain Fry; Grays, Captain Elmore; National Guard, Captain Johnson; Montgomery Guard, Captain Moore; Virginia Rifles, Captain Lybrock; Rocky Ridge Rifles, (Manchester,) Captain Clopton; Richmond Artillery; Junior Blues, Captain Bossieux, and a detachment of the Public Guard.

The metallic coffin, after having been placed in a frame case with saw-dust around it, was then escorted on board the steamer *Roanoke*; salutes of artillery were fired, and the flags hung at half-mast as the melancholy duty was performed.

The military escort detailed from the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers of Richmond, to act as guard of honor to the deceased, are two from each company, under command of Corporal Barry. All who have gone in respect to the deceased and in appreciation of the high-toned soldier-like bearing of the New-York National Guard, are as follows, from each of the military companies of Richmond.

Grays—Sergt. A. M. Barrett, Corporal Page, Corporal Joseph Michard; Privates V. Bossieux, W. W. Wood, J. T. Vaughan, G. Beauchamp, James Pegram, Eugene Carrington, F. B. Binford.

Blues—Lieut. Manie, Sergt. R. A. Tompkins, Privates Fred. Carter, R. S. Sanxay, J. B. Jarvis, Geo. Bray, F. R. Hewit, H. Jones, W. A. Griffin, E. J. Levy.

National Guards—Privates Alfred A. Heath, Wm. Gibson.

Virginia Rifles—Lieut. Schad, Privates Tone and Newark.

Montgomery Guards—Privates John Disney, Barney Smith and Timothy Ryan.

Rocky Ridge Rifles—Privates W. F. A. Royall and Wm. Gregory.

From the 179th Regiment, (Young Guard,) acting as a volunteer escort, and under the command of Major H. W. Fry, Jr., and Captain Sizer, are Sergeant Thomas Minor, Corporals E. Francis and W. R. Allegre, and Privates Wm. H. Wade, G. W. Dewsberry, Thos. Robertson, Jas. T. Mathews, C. A. H. Trueheart, M. G. Mathews and Jas. Kriechmann.

Running Regattas into the Ground.—Last Saturday afternoon a regatta came off at Blackwell's Island. The boats are six-oared barges used for conveying passengers from the various institutions on the Island to New-York. The following were the entries which contested for sweepstakes:

Almshouse boat, manned by vagrants, ent. money	$5
Workhouse boat, manned by paupers, ent. money	5
Penitentiary boat, manned by thieves, ent. money	5
Lunatic Asylum boat, man'd by lunatics, ent. money	5
Sweepstakes	$20

The race was around Blackwell's Island, a distance of four miles starting from a stake-boat moored off the Penitentiary wharf. The race was witnessed by the Governors and friends, and a large number of spectators on New-York side of the East River. The Workhouse boat came in victor, and nobody put in a Plum Gut protest.

After the race, Governors D. F. Pinckney, P. G. Maloney, and Isaac J. Oliver, with a large number of invited guests, sat down to a jolly dinner, furnished by order of the Governors, at the Lunatic Asylum. The tables were supplied with every delicacy of the season, and there was a good time generally. Our Reporter noticed that neither paupers, vagrants nor lunatics' boats' crew were represented at the table.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus in Bergen—Mrs. Blount in Court—Exceptions to Huncke's Answer—Spirited Discussion—Decision of Judge Ogden—Judge Whiting Denounces a Jersey Lawyer.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.

Before Judge Ogden.

In accordance with the adjournment on Friday last, the proceedings on the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Ogden for the Blount ladies, were resumed yesterday morning before Judge Ogden, sitting in Chambers at Bergen. Col. Blount, the bereaved father and husband, was present, with his counsel, Ex-Judge Whiting, of this City, and Mr. Ransom, of New-Jersey. Mr. Huncke, landlord of the Hotel Napoleon, in Hoboken, was also present with his counsel, young Mr. Mulford, and there was an unusual number of spectators.

Mrs. Col. Blount entered the Court-room shortly before 11 o'clock, having been sent for by the parties and having ridden up from the Hotel Napoleon in an open carriage, in company with Mr. Richard Coles. She is a handsome lady, just in the prime of life and was elegantly attired. Her entrance into the Court room created that universal stir and buzz of conversation which is usually denominated a "sensation:" but she immediately retired from vulgar gaze into the privacy of the Judge's room. The young lady and the bold Zouave were both absent, their whereabouts being still unknown.

Some small motions in civil cases having been disposed of, the *habeas corpus* case was called up, and Mr. Ransom handed in the following document:

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY—BEFORE OGDEN, J.

The State, (Frederick S. Blount, Petitioner,) vs. John Huncke and Henry de Riviere, &c.—Frederick S. Blount, the petitioner above-named, excepts to the return and answer made and filed by the said John Huncke to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him, as follows, viz.:

1. For that the said John Huncke has not answered and stated, in his said answer, whether or not the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her husband, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

2. For that the said John Huncke has not answered, and stated in his said answer whether or not the said Miss Emily J. Blount is detained by him from the custody of her father, the said petitioner, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

3. For that the said John Huncke has not, in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not it is in his power to produce the body of the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount before the said Justice, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

4. For that the said John Huncke has not, in his said answer, answered or set forth whether or not he has it in his power to produce before the said Justice the body of the said Miss Emily J. Blount, his answer in this respect being altogether evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

5. That the said John Huncke has not answered and set forth in his said answer, when the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount came to his said house; how long the said Miss Emily J. Blount was in the house of the said John Huncke; on what terms or condition she was there; under whose control, power or custody she was while there, and whether or not she was under his control, power or custody; and whether or not she did not leave his said house with his knowledge or consent or by his directions or procurement; his said answer in all these respects being evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

6. For that the said answer and return is in the particulars before set forth, and divers other particulars, evasive, imperfect and insufficient.

For all of which particulars the said petitioner excepts to the said answer of the said John Huncke as evasive, imperfect and insufficient, and therefore prays that an attachment be issued against the said John Huncke for contempt, in thus evading the requirements of the said writ of *habeas corpus*.

(Signed) F. S. BLOUNT.

Dated July 12, 1858.

Mr. Mulford remarked that he had understood when Huncke's return was made the other side proposed to traverse the return. Mr. Ransom even went on to say what they expected to prove, and promised to furnish him (Mulford) with a copy of the traverse in Hoboken that afternoon. He came here prepared to meet such a course, but not to answer these exceptions of which he had had no notice. He must therefore ask the Court to postpone the matter.

Mr. Ransom said he only promised to meet Mr. Mulford in Hoboken if he could, but he had other engagements which prevented. He did not consider himself bound to traverse the return, before the return itself was completed, so as to give all the facts. He had not on Friday had an opportunity to examine the return critically. The exceptions suggested amendments which Huncke could make upon a moment's reflection if he chose to do so, and if he declined to do so it would show that his answer was intended to be evasive. Perhaps the counsel in drawing up the answer hastily had unintentionally omitted these facts.

Judge Ogden did not consider the counsel bound to traverse the return before it was perfected. Proceedings by *habeas corpus* differed from ordinary proceedings in that the decision must be arrived at as soon as practicable, or the whole object of the writ might be defeated. He denied the motion to postpone.

Mr. Ransom then supported the exceptions in an argument of some length. This proceeding was founded upon the petition of Mr. Blount, which set forth that his daughter was under 18 years of age, and he was her natural guardian, and that his wife was afflicted by some mental disorder which rendered it proper that he should have charge of her, although she might not desire to be in his custody. The petition then asked that these parties, de Riviere and Huncke, be required to produce the ladies in Court in order that they might be delivered to the husband and father. The point was the detention from his custody, and the answer of Huncke only set forth the general fact that he had no control over them, and did not restrain them of their liberty, nowhere answering the important fact of their detention from the custody of the husband and father. It would be shown at the proper time, that Mr. Blount went to the house and was denied access to his wife and daughter. That he has a right to their custody was *prima facie* the law, yet this man who claims now to have had no control over them, harbored them in his house and prevented the husband and father from going to see them. It might be all true that he had no legal control over them, yet by his act in denying the husband and father, he had exercised a moral control. He answered as to Miss Blount, that she left his house Tuesday morning, and was not in his custody or control, yet he might have placed her in the custody of somebody else, and have it still in his power to produce her here.

Mr. Mulford insisted that the answer was as full as could be required under the circumstances. Huncke kept a public house, these two parties had been there as guests, one of them had left and the other remained. He states that they were there as boarders, and had not been detained or restrained by him. No boarding-house keeper had the custody of his guests, and upon a *habeas corpus* could only return the facts as Huncke had done.

Judge Whiting said this return was not only evasive but purposely so—the petition sets forth that the petitioner is father of Emily J. Blount, of the age of seventeen years; that she is an unmarried female; that he has reason to believe, and does believe, and so charges that she is concealed and kept in his control by John Huncke, Henry de Reviere, and other persons to him unknown. The petitioner also charges that his wife is in a like manner concealed by them, and that they are kept from his possession and control by these parties. There was an old and an entirely mistaken notion which the counsel for this de Riviere and this pretended publican seem to have embraced, viz.: that a married woman can become a boarder at a public house against the will and consent of her husband. Such an idea was monstrous. A wife could not be a boarder anywhere, except by her husband's consent. The law does not warrant or justify her in being there without her husband's consent. If she was there legally, the husband was responsible; if she was there illegally, she may have been there with de Riviere, and improperly there. Unless they were to break down the barriers of civilization, and sweep away all the rules and regulations which govern the relation of husband and wife—unless a man like de Riviere can go about the country robbing men of their wives and daughters as he had done, seeking asylum in some public house, in some little village like Hoboken, and there, in violation of the husband's and parent's rights, keeping them concealed for upwards of a week from the husband and father—that husband and father in a state of mental agony which I am powerless to describe—then, in a case like this, the law should afford some remedy.

The writ commanded them to bring the bodies of these persons into Court, and if their answer were evasive, it deserved not only the condemnation of this Court, but speedy and proper punishment. Now what was this answer? Two days before, and in anticipation of this visit, they had spirited away the young lady. Did Huncke state that it was with his knowledge, procurement and assent? Not at all; he simply stated that she went from his house two days before. He did not deny that he had control of her, and did not state in whose custody or control she went away. Possibly it was with de Riviere, with whom, in all probability, Huncke was in connection. Neither did the return pretend that Huncke did not now know where she was. They now required that these parties should return fully. They were bound to state when the lady left, and in whose custody and control. Huncke had taken care to conceal all knowledge of this. Again, the charge was that this man kept Mrs. Blount concealed in his house; he detained her from her husband, who was entitled to the custody of his wife; and what was the husband to do? Was he to go to the Napoleon Hotel, with a pistol in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other, and say to Mr. Huncke, "My wife or your life?" The law afforded a better course, which he had taken; the law forbade him to use force, because it held out to him the promise, not of the form, but of the substance. Should Huncke and de Riviere, combined together to rob this poor man of his wife, escape unpunished? Should they be permitted to turn him loose in the streets to look in all the little villages of New-Jersey for his lost family? This man Huncke is not only bound to state that Miss Blount left on Tuesday, but to state how she left and in whose custody.

Let them suppose a case—let them suppose that this de Riviere had invaded the sanctuary of Mr. Blount's family, and seduced away his wife and daughter,—suppose it to have become known that de Riviere has already a wife living—he brings them into the State of New-Jersey, and conceals not only them but himself, (for de Riviere is concealed, there is no answer to his *habeas corpus*,)—they could find neither the seducer, the wife and mother, nor the daughter,—then came this return of the keeper of the house where they had been concealed. Under these circumstances they submitted that this answer should be made full, plain and explicit, without the shadow of hesitation or evasion. If they failed to get from the laws of New Jersey the remedy which the law should afford—then, and not till then, would they abandon the more peaceful method of recovering their rights.

Mr. Mulford here objected to coupling Huncke in the argument with de Riviere, who was altogether another party; but Mr. Whiting replied that the writ charged them with joint detention, although in his answer Huncke said not a word about de Riviere.

Judge Ogden.—The petition in this case, presented by Mr. Blount, of the State of Alabama, in which he states that he is the father of Emily J. Blount, a minor, under the age of twenty-one—to wit, seventeen years of age; that she is an unmarried female, and that he has reason to believe and does believe and so charges, that she is concealed and kept from his custody and control by John Huncke, Henry de Riviere and other persons to him unknown, somewhere about the City of Hoboken in the State of New-Jersey. The petition also states that Mrs. Emily J. Blount, his wife, is also kept and concealed, as he has reason to believe and does believe, by the same parties at Hoboken or elsewhere in the State of New-Jersey, whereupon he prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued, commanding the said de Riviere, Huncke and other persons to produce said parties before said Court. Upon that petition a *habeas corpus* was granted directed to Huncke and de Riviere, (because it could not be directed to persons unknown,) they being the individuals specified in the petition, commanding them to have the bodies of the said Mrs. Blount and Miss Blount before this Court. The object of the writ was to enable the Judge at Chambers to determine whether the rights of the parent and husband were violated by Mr. Huncke, de Riviere, or either of them, or by any other persons, within their knowledge or control, or by their procurement and connivance. It is necessary that a party to whom a Judge conceives that a writ of *habeas corpus* should issue, should fully answer as to all matters connected with the alleged illegal detention, in order that the right of the claimant to the custody of the person detained may be fully ascertained. The return is not to be a technical return, whereby the party making it may sail so closely to the wind as technically to save his conscience, and yet keep the petitioner to the writ as much in the dark as he was before the writ was issued. The object of the writ is to give to persons illegally detained their personal liberty; and also to give to those having the right to the custody and control of other persons the enjoyment of that right, and when the writ is issued, a party does not fulfill his duty according to the command and intent of the writ who technically answers in such a way as to conceal important facts which the Court ought to know. The answer in this case shows that Mrs. and Miss Blount were inmates of Huncke's house, he being a public innkeeper, and that these persons were there as boarders. The writ shows that these persons were detained there against the will of the father and husband, and Huncke is advised of that fact by the service of the writ. Therefore, in order fully to meet the requirements of the writ and make such an answer as to do justice between the parties, and under all the circumstances of the case, he is not only compelled to give his knowledge of their whereabouts, but also to make a clean breast of all his connection with the parties, stating fully all the circumstances connected with their coming to and leaving his house. This answer, to say the least, is a very strange one. He says that the mother is still there, that the daughter was there and went away without his knowledge. This daughter, 17 years of age, has left his house, and whether she is now in the bottom of the Hudson River, or improperly under the control of de Riviere, he does not know. I think the exceptions are well taken—that Huncke must state when she went away, and whether he knew she was going, and in whose custody, so that we may know whether this person has left his house without his knowledge and without his having any complicity with it in any shape. It is stated and it may be that the evidence will show that Mr. Blount has demanded an interview with his wife at the hotel, and has been refused. Suppose it to be so—suppose he demanded an interview with these two females, and Huncke as the landlord, as the physical keeper of the house, bade him leave the door—"if you want tavern accommodations, go elsewhere, and if you don't leave the house, I will put you out"—supposing this to have been the case, it would be a circumstance for the Court to consider in judging of the truth of the return. Therefore, with reference to his daughter, I think the return should be so full as to show to the Court all the relation which Mr. Huncke has borne in keeping the lady there, and also disclosing all his knowledge as to her going away. In general terms, he makes a general denial, but it is not sufficiently full to meet the object of the writ. With reference to Mrs. Blount, he says she is there as a boarder in his house, but Mr. Blount says she is detained there by Mr. Huncke against his will as her husband. If a landlord be informed that the wife of any person is at his house against the wishes of her husband, and that the husband desires that she shall be removed from there, and desires an interview with her—if that landlord refuse to the husband the right which the law gives, he becomes her custodian by that act; he becomes responsible for her. It will not do for a landlord to say to a husband, "You shall not see your wife, who is in my back parlor." Although she may have gone there without his knowledge, the moment the fact is made known to him, that very moment the landlord becomes her custodian, and legally responsible for all the consequences, so far as the separation is concerned. But Mrs. Blount, I understand, is now in Court, or not far off, and so far as she is concerned, if Mr. Huncke has made an improper return I suppose that part of the return can be remedied by producing her in Court and amending the return to that effect.

Mr. Mulford said Mrs. Blount was then in Court, or in the Judge's room, and if it would be more satisfactory to the Court, she could be produced.

Judge Whiting wished to say before this lady was brought into Court, that it had been utterly impossible for Mr. Blount to account for the course of his wife in this matter; for the conduct of his daughter he could more readily account. He feared that Mrs. Blount, although not perhaps fully insane, was yet under the influence of a certain hallucination of mind, especially since she had persisted in her course, notwithstanding all the disclosures respecting de Riviere's character. He therefore desired that the Court should have a private interview with the lady, with a view to ascertaining the condition of her mind. His client was satisfied, and had been for years past, that there had been an inroad made upon her mental faculties. Her conduct could not be accounted for upon ordinary principles, nor according to the motives which govern the minds of sane people. Notwithstanding her knowledge of de Riviere's character, and of his being already married, she persisted in her partiality for him. Some of the friends of Mrs. Blount had already seen her, and had come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion that she was not in the full possession of her mental faculties. Especially upon this subject there seemed to be a species of hallucination which perhaps amounted to monomania. If, in the full possession of her faculties she had decided to leave her husband, his client would not have asked the Court to interfere, but he could never consent that a daughter dear to his heart should be surrendered into the hands of an unprincipled villain. He had in vain pleaded with the counsel on the other side; he had urged upon them the cause of common humanity, and the honor of the profession—for he held that the honor of the profession required them to do nothing more than to give legal advice to the case. There were moral considerations which should rest upon their minds and influence their course—moral influences which should impel them, if they be husbands or fathers, to restore to this poor man his wife and child. But he had appealed in vain. Was it to be said in this day of Christian civilization that lawyers were to be found who would stand side by side with such a man as this De Riviere, and aid him in the concealment of those he betrayed—lawyers who would come into Court and do what they could to prevent the course of justice? He would not have undergone the agonies of soul and spirit suffered by this poor and helpless father and husband for all the vagabonds that ever found place in the Zouave army. It was a case without a parallel—a case to go down to posterity without a name. A man steeped in iniquity, with his room in Huncke's house hung around with the trophies of his villainy, yet finds in New-Jersey lawyers to uphold him! Twenty-five years ago a man who would perform an office like this would not have been permitted to remain twenty-four hours in the profession, nor in the State. There was no offence against the laws of God and humanity that the heart can conceive of which was worse than this; and he regretted that his friends upon the other side, if they were fathers and husbands, should have seen fit to give it their countenance and support.

Mr. Mulford said that so far as these insinuations were concerned, he was ready to meet them. He had no objection whatever to the Judge having an interview with Mrs. Blount, but he had been unable to yield to the appeals of the counsel on the other side. He had talked with Mrs. Blount and saw nothing crazy about her. She had told him that she did not wish to go with her husband; that she had done with him, and gave him reasons for it. He could not advise her to the contrary and did not wish the gentlemen on the other side to dictate what advice he should give his client. He alone was responsible for that, and he thought the investigation of this case would show fully that he was right.

Judge Ogden said there was no occasion for producing the lady in public; she would be considered before him [illegible] and he would see her privately [illegible].

Mr. Blount thanked the Judge for his kindness in adopting a course which would avoid a public exposure of the lady.

Mr. Mulford said he would amend the return with regard to Mrs. Blount at once. As regards that part of the return which referred to Miss Blount he should have to ask for a postponement, that Mr. Huncke have opportunity to learn the facts, and prepare a return as full and explicit as the Court required.

Mr. Ransom said all they desired was the facts Mr. Huncke knew of his own knowledge.

Judge Ogden decided that the return must be amended at once, that the case go on to a close as early as possible.

A recess of an hour was then taken, during which Judge Ogden had an interview with Mrs. Blount.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Mulford put in the following additional return:

Hudson County, ss.—John Huncke for further return to the said writ, under oath, saith: That he has the body of the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount now in Court and ready to be produced before said Justice, and that he does not detain her from her said husband; and further, that he cannot tell the precise day of the month when the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount came to the hotel, but thinks that it was about the second day of the present month; nor with whom the said persons came, as deponent was not at home at the time; that the said Miss Emily J. Blount, as deponent believes, was, while at his house, under the care and control of her mother solely, and not of any other person, and that he holds her said mother accountable to deponent for the board of her said daughter for the term she was at deponent's house; and that she left deponent's house without his knowledge, direction or procurement, and that he does not know with whom she left, where she intended going, or where she may now be found; that he does not detain her from the custody of her father, and that it is not in his power to produce her as he is commanded by said writ; and that he never has detained them, or either of them, but on the contrary they have been at liberty to go whenever they saw proper. And this deponent further saith that Henry de Riviere has been staying at said hotel, but whether he came with said ladies or not deponent cannot say; that he has now gone away, but where the said De Riviere went, or where he can now be found, deponent cannot say; the said petitioner, Frederick S. Blount, stayed at deponent's house on Sunday night last and he could have stayed longer if he had seen proper to do so.

(Signed) JOHN HUNCKE.

Affixed to the return was the usual jurat.

Mr. Whiting said that, upon the facts as alleged in the return, they should prepare a traverse to be served upon Mr. Mulford this morning. Issue being joined, the case will be heard upon proofs on Thursday next.

During the recess, Mr. Ransom, as counsel for Col. Blount, gave notice to Mr. Huncke that Col. Blount would not only not be responsible for Mrs. Blount's expenses at the Napoleon Hotel, but that he should hold Mr. Huncke responsible in damages if he harbored her.

This brought up the question before the Court as to the custody of Mrs. Blount, pending the proceedings. Interviews were had between Mrs. Blount, Mr. Mulford, and Judge Ogden. Col. Blount asked for an order to have Mrs. Blount go to New-York. This Judge Ogden refused, and the matter was at last decided by the Judge ordering that she remain at the Napoleon Hotel for the present.

An attachment was issued yesterday, at the suit of Mr. Collins, a Mobile creditor of Captain de Riviere, and Deputy-Sheriff Francis levied upon the effects of the Captain remaining at the Hotel Napoleon, consisting of two large trunks, with their contents, a hat box, a saddle and bridle, a sword said to have been used by him in the Crimean war, and a large daguerreotype of himself, in full Zouave costume. The creditor's claim is $106, and the goods are supposed to be sufficient to cover it. Nothing has been heard of the Captain yet, but it is supposed he remains concealed somewhere in Hoboken.

Niagara—The Country and the Crops—Improvements and Better Times.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"International," Niagara Falls, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The increasing tide of travel during the past week has contributed to fill the hotels of Niagara to such an extent as fairly to inaugurate the season. The International and Cataract exhibit healthy prospects, and this influx of visitors has given an impetus to all the subordinate enterprises of traffic.

"Jehu," who seems to regard himself an indispensable adjunct to Niagara,—as everybody knows him to be an inevitable bore,—meets you at the cars, and at every street-crossing, with that everlasting "Hack, Sir? Round the island for a dollar." And, en passant, let me here say that all travelers upon visiting Niagara for the first time, or any time, should label their hats—*No hack wanted*. Deposit yourself at your hotel, and when you are ready to visit the points of interest do the ramble on foot; letting Niagara and your own impulses determine where you shall stop to admire, and how long you shall stay. Your own eyes will prove the best "guide to the Falls," and the least expensive.

For fifteen years I have been an annual visitor here, and Niagara never has before impressed me with so much sublimity. I attribute it to greater quantity of water at present than upon any former occasion. The Cataract itself does not present any marked change of features, but the "Rapids" and the "Whirlpool" are more grand and impetuous than the "oldest inhabitant" can recollect. It is stated, upon reliable authority, that the surface of Lake Erie is from five to six feet higher now than before in thirty-one years. Much land is inundated upon the southern shore of said lake, and the farmers along shore are loud in their complaints against the public works at Black Rock, which they allege dam up the Niagara River so as to cause the rise in the Lake. Some years ago an engineer was appointed to investigate this matter, but it was never done, and it might not be amiss for the present "powers that be" to revive that project. If it did not result in draining Lake Erie it might in depleting the State Treasury to the tune of one more salaried officer.

The Niagara Ship Canal seems to have become an obsolete enterprise, in the dawning glory of the hydraulic canal, which the engineers attempted a few days since to oppose. Rival jealousies between two prominent owners have resulted in two sets of officers, who effectually checkmate each other. Meantime, the hydraulic affair affords only a free bath for idle boys and harmless frogs. The idea of a hydraulic canal, where water-power is so abundant as at Niagara, is very much like exporting warming pans to the tropics.

Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, has been here, and had the nap on that old antediluvian hat considerably "raised" at the exhibition of progress and enterprise in the village at the Falls. Writing to his paper he says: "There is of late too many buildings, too much business about Niagara. This spot should be sacred to nature, and quiet, and contemplation. The busy wheel and clattering mill are intrusive and impertinent."

The enterprise of Niagara Falls village—which has given it fine stores, well-graded streets and good sidewalks, does not in the least interfere with Nature's Niagara. Comfortable hotels and safe bridges never stand between the true lover of Nature and her own sacred beauties. While the practical is on the *tapis*, I would say in reference to that railroad land slide, near Lewiston, recently noticed in the Times, the facts are about as stated, in reference to the slide itself, but the comments of your correspondent, in reference to the "hair breadth 'scapes" was rather overdone. On my way to Niagara, I have diverged from the "rail" to the rural districts of the county; and to those of your readers who may suppose that Western New-York is still inundated, let me state that on Saturday I passed through an extensive corn field, which was under water four months ago, but which has since been planted, and within the last three weeks has grown to an average height of two feet, and which, with an ordinarily favorable season, will come to a full mature crop before frost. Crops in this vicinity are looking fine. Fruit will be abundant, and trade seems to be reviving between town and country. So far as Western New-York is concerned, business men inform me that their country customers are paying up promptly, and are generally in easy circumstances. The "crisis" is evidently passed in this section, and the "Fall trade" in New-York will feel a healthy increase in receipts from this region.

MAC.

City Items.

The Board of Aldermen.—There being no quorum, last evening, the Board of Aldermen adjourned over to this afternoon.

Run-Away Accident.—A horse of Mr. Wm. Farr, attached to a buggy, ran away yesterday morning, in First-avenue. In passing Forty-fourth-street the horse ran against Caroline Gaunley, a child five years of age. The little sufferer was taken home, but is not expected to recover.

Collision.—A collision occurred at 6½ A. M. yesterday, between the *Red Jacket* and *Golden Gate*, near Pier No. 2, North River. The *Golden Gate* had her bows taken off to the water's edge, and was compelled to run into dock to prevent sinking. The *Red Jacket* lost her guards, but was only slightly injured.

Coroner's Inquests.

Death from Powder Explosion.—It will be remembered that on the 5th of July some mischievous boys placed a can of powder near two men, who were lying drunk on a pier near the Battery. Laying a train of powder connecting with the can, they set fire to it. One of the men was thrown into the dock by the force of the explosion, and the other was seriously injured. The latter, named John Hurst, died yesterday at the City Hospital, and the inquest will be held to-day.

Drowned While Bathing.—John McConnell, an Irish laborer, while in bathing yesterday morning at the foot of Gansevoort-street, was suddenly taken with the cramp, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. Coroner Hills held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased was 25 years of age, and resided at No. 222 West Sixteenth-street.

Sun-Stroke.—Margaret Ryan, an Irish washerwoman, 35 years of age, died on Sunday from the effects of a sun-stroke. An inquest was held on her yesterday at No. 24 Oak-street. Verdict accordingly.

Drowned.—A lad named Patrick Quinn was drowned in Bushwick Creek, Sunday, while bathing. The mother of deceased resides in North Second-street.

A Railroad for the Great West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe in your excellent paper of Wednesday, 30th June, 1858, an article copied from the Springfield *Republican*, in relation to the rapid extension of the Canadian "Grand Trunk Railway" towards the Pacific Ocean at Vancouver's Island. We in the West are rejoiced that the attention of the country is beginning to be aroused to the importance of this subject. Sagacious men, west of the Lakes, have long regarded this subject with deep, but almost hopeless anxiety, in view of the universal apathy manifested on the part of the people of the United States, and especially of commercial men on the Atlantic seaboard—indeed throughout the whole country. Now and then, a leading journal in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, has been induced to give place to an article on the subject, and there the matter ended. Not so, however, in the West. Here the question of a railroad to the Pacific has been before the public mind, and discussed in the public Press, for nearly twenty years. Not a railroad has been built or projected west of the Lakes, towards the Mississippi or Missouri river, without direct reference to its ultimate termination at some point on the Pacific coast. Generally, if a leading journal along the Eastern seaboard condescended to notice those railroad enterprises at all, it was to cite them as additional evidences and examples of the recklessness and improvidence of the West. But we are rejoiced that a different state of things is beginning to prevail. When it is almost too late to remedy the evil, the commercial world is beginning to arouse itself—rub its eyes, and express astonishment at the alarming state of affairs in relation to our interoceanic communications with the Pacific slope of the country. The public may well express astonishment and alarm at the present aspect of the case, *because* we have a rival to deal with who is not to be despised. Not Canada only, but England, her great commercial protector and banker, is fully posted as to the advantages of the Canadian route to the Pacific; and is also fully able and determined to avail herself of those advantages. Great Britain will spare neither labor nor money in pushing forward the "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway," north of Lake Superior and towards the *Pacific*, if she can thereby forestall us in the truly American enterprise of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a great national railway. This is manifest by the rapid and successful completion of that great railway westward from her Colonial seaboard for more than eight hundred miles. The late reports of extensive gold discoveries on Frazer River, and the North Pacific coast generally, must fix and intensify the determination on the part of the British Government to push forward that work to the Pacific at Vancouver's Island with the least possible delay.

The question of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," is a foregone conclusion. Sectional jealousies and petty party bickerings among the statesmen who then controlled the destinies of the country, sacrificed to the god of discord and strife that magnificent inheritance of the American people lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. All honor to the noble men who, casting aside all local jealousies or *sectional pride*, stood by their common country in that hour of national humiliation and sacrifice! Had the voice of the West been heard, or her interests consulted, the sacrifice would not have been made, nor the humiliation now endured. Unfortunately the West was weak then—and she was sacrificed to the demon of discord. But it will be desirable for the whole country to note well that she is weak no longer,—where she then had only *fifties* and hundreds of thousands, she now has millions. The apportionment of the members of the House of Representatives under the next Census, will give to Iowa from seven to ten members,—and all other Western States a like ratio. But all reminiscences relating to that national sacrifice belong to the history of the past. The question now is, who shall secure the advantages—the commerce and wealth *of those immense and fertile regions*, and of the other lands and mines of the North Pacific? It becomes, not only commercial men and politicians, but the whole country, without distinction of party or section, to take this matter into immediate and serious consideration. It has long been a settled question, in the minds of sagacious and intelligent men, *that the only successful and feasible mode of* competing with England in the trade and commerce *of the North Pacific Coast and Ocean, is by means of a Railroad on the nearest and best route from New-York City to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory. What that identical route is* may be a somewhat doubtful question. That matter I propose to discuss in a subsequent communication.

There can never be two sides or a doubt on the above proposition. *England is fully aware of this* position; hence her Herculean labor and efforts in pushing forward towards the western coast of the Continent her "Grand Trunk Railway,"—hoping thereby to forestall the Americans in this great work. But whilst these demonstrations on the part of our Canadian neighbors, and their friends *on the other side of the Atlantic, may well excite* anxiety and alarm, we, living upon the far-off Western prairies, have not been *idle spectators* of those great enterprises. Our railroads towards the Pacific Ocean have been, and still are, "growing." "*The great Canadian Railway*" has reached Montreal, in the direction it must take, if it is *proposed to build it the entire distance through* British Territory. That place is situated in longitude 73° west from Greenwich. During the same time, the Western Pacific Railroads, through the States of Missouri and Iowa, have reached nearly *to the Missouri River, in longitude 97° west from* Greenwich. That is, our roads have advanced *more than one thousand miles nearer the Pacific* Ocean than the "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway."

That is not a bad start, if only well improved. I think John Bull *will be compelled to acknow*ledge himself pretty thoroughly whipped, thus far, in the race. *The danger is, that we shall re*lax our efforts or be diverted from our purpose of pushing forward *the great work with our accustom*ed energy; or (what is far more to be feared) that Eastern members of Congress, through—perhaps a laudable—jealousy of the growing strength and power of the West, will fail or refuse to second the efforts of the West in behalf of this great national enterprise by withholding grants of land to assist in carrying forward the work with that rapidity and success which the exigencies of the country demand and require. *The whole country may set the matter down as a foregone conclusion that a road to the Pacific can never be built within the next half century in the absence of assistance from Congress in the shape of land grants, or by some other more efficient means.* The West says to the American Congress and to the American people, grant us the land and we will build a road to the Pacific ten years sooner than the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway can be constructed to the same destination, *stimulated and pushed forward* by all the wealth, power and energy of England. But without that aid England must win the race; and consequently secure the golden prize there awaiting the victor of this race of nations. A remarkable instance in the jealousy of the West, exhibited by Eastern legislators and politicians, was exemplified in the Legislature of the State of New-York at its last session. A memorial to Congress actually passed the Legislature, was approved by the Executive of the State and sent to both Houses of Congress, and is there now on file, *protesting against any more grants of land for* railroads in the West "*until New-York gets her share of the public lands.*" Only think of that! The great State of New-York assuming the position that no more lands shall be granted to the pioneers of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, and other Western Territories and States, to enable them in their infancy, weakness and poverty, to push forward another link in that great chain, destined, ere many years elapse, to bind together the extreme shores of the continent, "until New-York"—that great, rich and powerful State—"gets her share of the public lands!"

There is magnanimity for the imitation of the people of the United States. There is enlarged patriotism—but on the small. I presume that those learned legislators fully, truly and honestly believe that New-York had fairly and honestly divided her public lands, won by the common blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, among all her sister States. That memorial was passed through those dignified, learned and patriotic bodies, and sent on to the two Houses of Congress, to be read by the Clerk of each, and made a part of the written history of the country, in full view of the fact that every hundred miles of railroad built by the poor, despised squatters in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and upon the rolling plains of the mighty West, are adding millions to the wealth of the Empire State and Empire City of New-York; in full view of the fact that, if England consummates her long-cherished purpose of reaching the Pacific Ocean by means of her "Canadian Grand Trunk Railway" in advance of like roads through the territory of the United States, New-York will receive a blow that will make her reel and stagger like a drunken man.

I hope, for the honor of the nation, that that act of her Legislature will not be sanctioned by the people of that great and noble State. No State in the Union can better afford to let the squatters of the West have their lands with which to build railroads than the State of New-York. I had proposed to go into a detailed statement of the conditions and prospects of several lines of railroads stretching across the Continent West of the Mississippi River, but space will not permit me to do so. I would ask, in behalf of this great enterprise, a small space in your valuable paper for a limited number of communications on the subject of Western Roads, Western lands, Territories, &c. The subject of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is one of vast importance to the whole country, and more especially to the West. The "Pacific Railroad" is upon every one's tongue and in every one's head, and any light which can be shed upon the great question must be of interest to millions of the American people. PIONEER.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Monday, July 5, 1858.

The Dudley Observatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The probable ground on which the Scientific Counsel of the Dudley Observatory retain possession of the property of the Institution, and upon which they will resist even legal process, is the contract, which they claim, was entered into between themselves and the Board of Trustees in January last. Up to January, the appointment of the Scientific Council had not been confirmed by the Trustees; but at a meeting of the latter, held in that month, the appointment of the Council was confirmed. At a meeting of the Council, held in Philadelphia on the 8th of February, they pass a resolution declaring that the acceptance by Dr. BACHE of Mr. OLCOTT's proposition to take charge of the Observatory was in behalf of the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory, and not in his capacity as Superintendent of the Coast Survey. This the Council regarded at the time, and claim now to be a contract for *at least two years*, for which time the income of the institution had already been anticipated.

The correspondence of Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY with Dr. GOULD and members of the Scientific Council, is not published in the pamphlet issued by the Council, for the alleged reason that "it has a most important bearing upon certain legal questions to be determined hereafter." So it seems that the future scene of this conflict is to be the Courts. To what extent litigation is to be carried has not transpired. Besides the right of possession, ejectment, &c., libel suits are talked of. It seems probable that the point on which the Council will attempt to stand, is that they have a contract for two years from January last.

A rejoinder to this "defence" may be shortly expected from Mr. OLCOTT, in behalf of the Trustees, in which, it is probable, at least some of the documentary evidence spoken of by the Council will be brought to light. It appears to have been carefully preserved on both sides. Some new points are likely to be raised calculated not a little to heighten the interest in the controversy.

RODERICK.

PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION.

The following document has been put in circulation in this City for signatures:

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: An unfortunate controversy having arisen at the Dudley Observatory, which we think if protracted or persevered in will be productive of much injury to that institution and to the cause to which it is devoted; the undersigned donors to the institution respectfully ask of the Trustees, to submit the whole subject to a reference of citizens of knowledge, experience and character, named below, with a view of an adjustment and peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute.

For Referees—Bishop Horatio Potter, President Charles King, Governor Washington Hunt, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

In case any of the above gentlemen decline to serve, the vacancy to be filled by those consenting to serve. We are yours, respectfully.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROF. MITCHELL—WILL HE ACCEPT?

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The compliment of an appointment to the post thus vacated, has been extended, we observe, to Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory. The Professor has been heretofore invited to take this position in the Dudley Society, but he has been unwilling to separate himself from his extraordinary experiments and original contrivances and appliances at Mount Adams; and has steadily declined the appointments offered him. His work at home is still uncompleted, and is still the leading interest and occupation of his life; and though he is pursuing his duties and labors at his own Observatory not only without compensation, but an actually annual cash outlay of a considerable sum, indispensable to his experiments and investigations, we apprehend he will still be unwilling to enter upon a new field, in which his first labor would be an attempt to harmonize and pacify the discordant elements connected with an inexperienced society, and where he would have to engage afresh in an uncertain and laborious enterprise, which he would have much to do to render in all respects conformable to his peculiar and very practical and somewhat decided notions.

The Guard of Honor and Monroe's Remains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to call your attention to the following article from the *Tribune*:

THE GUARD OF HONOR.—Company C of the Eighth Regiment, we believe, was detailed last night to act as a Guard of Honor to the mortal remains of President MONROE, which were lying in state in the City Hall.

It appears from the disordered condition of the Court-room assigned for their use, that Company C entertained very liberal views of the duties of a "Guard of Honor" over a corpse, and kept up a regular, old-fashioned Irish wake all night, including a big drunk, maudlin speeches, and the usual uproarious accessories peculiar to Tipperary and Connaught.

The officers of the Court, upon coming to the room this morning, found a gallant member of the "Guard of Honor" hazardously poised on a chair, making a speech that might fairly compete with BURTON's best in the character of *Toodles*. The furniture of the room was soiled and broken, and the floor strewn with broken bottles and other evidences, more or less fragrant, of the debauch.

The room is said to be in such a dilapidated condition that it will require extensive repairs before it can be used for its legitimate purposes. We are further informed that some of the "Guard of Honor" were so debilitated that they could not take their places in the ranks this morning.

We have made careful inquiry, and are forced to the disagreeable conclusion that this "Guard of Honor," instead of performing the duties of such a position in a soldier-like and creditable manner, made the occasion one of bacchanalian revel, disgraceful to themselves, insulting to the memory of the dead, and in harmony only with the depraved ideas of the Common Council who put them there.

I notice it to ask if it can possibly be true that *so disgusting and disgraceful an outrage upon all* decency, upon the character of the military of New-York, and upon the memory of the honored and revered dead, whose custodians they were, has been committed (as stated above) by any of the members of Company C, 8th regiment of New-York State Militia, stationed as a guard of honor over the remains of the late President of the United States, JAMES MONROE?

If, upon inquiry, the charges made by the *Tribune* are found to be correct, (and the 8th Regiment owe it to the public, if not to themselves, to make strict inquiry into the case,) I submit whether the disgrace incurred by the regiment can be expiated otherwise than by disbanding the company (C) and the expunging of their name from the roll of the Regiment? Should the commanding officers of the 8th Regiment not act promptly and to the point in the matter, would it not be a proper and just exercise of the power and authority of the Governor of the State to disband the company or regiment that has so grossly disgraced the reputation (if nothing more) for soldierly bearing, discipline and character of the New-York Military? At least, so thinks a

RETIRED MEMBER.

The Lewisburg (Va.) *Chronicle* gives an interesting sketch of the semi-centennial sermon delivered by the Rev. John McElhenny, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place: "There is but one couple remaining who were married when he came. At that time there were but eleven graves in the graveyard, and they chiefly those of children. He has preached as many as eight funerals in one family, and as many as three and four in a number of families. He has preached 7,500 discourses, about 1,000 of which have been funeral sermons; baptized about 1,500 persons, and married 1,500 couples."

Letter from Mr. Brisbane on Socialism, Free-Love, Marriage, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed a few days since in your journal an article on Socialism, Passional Attraction, Free-Love, &c., in which the great name of FOURIER and my own are mixed up with misconceptions and absurdities of the crudest character. As it is impossible to answer such statements, I will be obliged to you if you will allow me to explain briefly in your columns what views I really entertain on those subjects—at least on Marriage and Free-Love.

First, however, let me remark, that to my knowledge, no Free-Love Club exists in New-York, and no meetings to advocate the doctrine take place. Moreover, no such Club ever did exist. Some three years since, Mr. ANDREWS organized evening parties for the purpose of affording social amusement to the people, in which music, dancing, and some games were the chief features. As it was known that Mr. A. entertained Free-Love opinions, it was supposed that his social gatherings were established for the purpose of carrying out his views. The Press got up an excitement—having at the time no topic of interest to talk about—and the result was that an attack were made by the Police, which gave such notoriety to the meetings that the character of them was entirely changed. Mr. A. having been taken very sick just previously, the enterprise was abandoned. Such I believe is a brief history of the celebrated Free-Love Club.

As to myself, I entertain certain views in relation to Love and Marriage, which are the result of my studies of Social Science. The character of *these views I will endeavor briefly to explain.*

I believe that those springs of action, those forces or *motros*, which we find in man, and which are variously termed "Passions, affections, sentiments," etc.,—the four cardinal ones of which are *Friendship, Love, Ambition* and the Parental sentiment—were implanted in him by God to impel or attract him to perform the functions and duties required of him during the course of his terrestrial existance, or more generally to fulfill his SOCIAL DESTINY. Of those springs of action or motors, Love is one of the most important, as it determines the nature of the relations existing between the sexes—the two great halves of Humanity—and exercises an immense influence in Social affairs. I will remark here by way of anecdote that it was while I was traveling in Turkey at the age of 21, I discovered the importance of this passion in social mechanics. I saw that the brutality, coarseness, ignorance, moral inertia of the Turks were due in good part to the suppression of Love as a social element. As woman is a slave, as there are no evening parties, no desire on the part of men to please the fairer sex, no gallantry, no devotion, no romance, social life is a blank. Men are careless of their persons, filthy in their habits, coarse and brutal in their feelings and manners; they do not embellish their homes; you see no carpets, no mirrors in their houses—*at least in the parts open* to visitors; they retire early to bed, like the ani*mals, and a dull, dead monotony pervades social* life. Since my observations in Turkey, I have studied the action and influence of the passion of love, and its function in social politics with great interest. It is a vast theme, and after years of study, very many problems are still unsolved in my mind.

In the present brief article I can only glance at the subject in a general and superficial manner.

I hold that all the Passions of the Soul are, *in their true and natural development*, expressions and manifestations of the Wisdom of God. He having created them, and determined their mode of action, they must of course express His will. These forces, in a false Order of Society, in a Social Mechanism unsuited to them, are thwarted, perverted, mis-developed, in which case they engender moral discord and evil; but we must not confound *the false development of the Passions in our imperfect Societies with their real essence, their true nature.* We must distinguish between the Force or Motor and its *action or development*, as we distinguish between cause and effect. All *forces in the universe may be thwarted in their* action, and produce bad effects, but we do not condemn the force; we condemn the circumstances which perverted it. During the course of the false societies which have existed on our earth characterized by *war, slavery, oppression, poverty*, ignorance, repugnant toil, etc., the Passions have all been thwarted, mis-developed and perverted. They have in consequence been condemned, and men have contented themselves with declaring human nature vicious and depraved, instead of endeavoring to penetrate the mystery of the *direct action or two-fold mode of development of the Passions*—the one false and discordant, engendering moral evil—the other true and harmonious, engendering moral good.

Now, in determining the nature of the social relations which should exist between human beings, we must begin by studying and determining the mode of action, the tendencies and requirements of the passions; this done, we have an infallible guide, a criterion of certainty to direct us, for we have a revelation of the Divine will.

In determining the true nature of the love-relations, *or the true mode of union of the sexes*, we must first ascertain the nature of the passion which gives rise to those relations; we must determine its natural mode of action and development, its tendencies, requirements and its functions. When we possess these materials we can then deduce from them the true system of sexual *relations. This is a much more complex and in*tricate study than would at first be supposed. The first point is to determine the constituent elements of the passion. In analyzing it, we find that it is composed of two primary elements—the one material, the other spiritual. *They are:*

Material Love, or affinity of the senses.

Spiritual Love, or affinity of the soul.

The spiritual element should be predominant, and govern and regulate the material element. This is the true law of the passions: if the material element predominates or exists alone, man sinks into sensuality, grossness and material excesses, on the one hand, or he is driven to asceticism on the other. In the great majority of love-relations in Civilization, the material element predominates or exists alone.

These elements give rise to four cardinal ties, and one *pivotal*. The latter is a result or summing up of the others:

Two internal ties	Material Love. Spiritual Love.
Two external ties	Love applied to individual relations. Love applied to general social relations.

Pivotal tie—LOVE APPLIED TO UNIVERSAL HARMONY.

Thus, in analyzing the elements, ties and functions of love, we see that a wide field of study and observation is opened to the mind. Neglecting the two first branches of the subject, we will say a few words on the third.

Of the five functions of the Passion, the first is the only one which it performs regularly and to any great extent in the present false Social Order. It cannot act according to its true nature, and perform the functions assigned to it, in a social world like that which now exists. Nothing is calculated for it; all our social institutions and arrangements—among others, the isolated Household, the pecuniary dependence of woman, repugnant Industry, the prevalence of poverty, the coarseness and ignorance of the masses, the prejudices against the Passion, the absence of a social Providence, extending its care to children—are obstacles in the way.

Let us explain this by a single institution—the Isolated Household. Each family having a separate house with its separate kitchen, and performing all domestic labors separately, the great majority of women are reduced to the condition of *domestic drudges, passing their days amid pots*, kettles and wash-tubs, engaged in trivial and menial labors, which wear out both mind and body. If we would relieve Woman from this *drudgery—now so menial and repulsive because* performed on a small scale, without machinery or method—we should have to put the man in her place; some one must do the work, for each couple having its separate household, if the woman does not do it, the man must. The absorption of Woman in domestic labors excludes her from higher spheres of activity, renders her pecuniarily dependent on the male sex, and is the primary cause of her inferior social position. Now, without the independence of woman, there can exist no true relations between the sexes. She must be the ordainer of the moral law, the arbiter of her own heart and destiny, the queen and mistress of Love. Take these privileges from her, reduce her to the condition of a domestic drudge, dependent on man for her support, and true and natural relations are impossible; as well almost might you establish them between master and slave.

Besides the material obstacles which the Isolated Household places in the way of a true union of the sexes, there are others, and of a moral or theoretical character, which blight a noble development of the passion. Among these are the constant contact of dissimilar or antipathetic characters, differences of tastes, petty discussions about common-place interests, monotony, and the satiety of every-day life in so narrow a sphere; they soon destroy spiritual, that is, ideal affection; the higher and more beautiful manifestations of the passion are soon banished from such an uncongenial scene; the charm vanishes; the chains of an uncongenial union remain.

So long as the system of Isolated Households is maintained, and beings are bound together from necessity in its narrow sphere of life and action, so long will the passion of Love be developed in its lower degrees, and thwarted and perverted. To effect any practical change to improve and elevate the character of the relations of the sexes, to give to those relations more liberty, dignity, and ideality, we must abolish the Isolated Household. We must begin by reforming the present Domestic Organization; we must secure to Woman her pecuniary independence through a system of honorable and attractive industry. We must open to her useful and noble spheres of activity in industry, art and science; we must give her her rights before a true mode of union of the sexes can be established.

It is useless to undertake any *essential* change in the sexual relations in present society. Indissoluble marriage, with its many evils, is perfectly adapted to the isolated household and other institutions of that society. It is a part and parcel of it, and must continue with it. It renders, moreover, most important services in the present state of things; it is a check upon the sensuality and selfishness of men. Sustained by the law, public opinion, and religion, it forces the male sex to govern those tendencies which a false Social Order calls out; it forces man to be just, to some extent, to woman, and it cultivates the parental or family sentiment. It is part of a great repressive system, and, like the prison, the scaffold, the fear of future punishments, is necessary to the maintenance of order in our spurious civilization. Marriage, ratified by contract and enforced by law, is a system of constraint, imposed on Love in its present low and undeveloped state. The passion is now subjected to rude constraint because it is not truly developed, and a law is not to itself. Man must be kept in bondage in the amative relations, because he has not true principles of action within him to guide him rightly. Love can only be free when it is developed in its higher and spiritual degrees, and in accordance with its true nature; it will then possess the true law of action within itself, and will not require to be regulated by external forms and laws.

As to the mode of action of the passion, that is, whether it is permanent and unvarying in its action, or is subject to change and alternation, is a problem to be determined by studying, 1st. the tendencies and requirements of love as far as is possible in present society; 2d. the experience of mankind; 3d. the laws of Nature in their application to all forces and phenomena in creation. This study leads me to the conclusion that love is not uniform in its mode of action in human beings, that it varies in different individuals, or, in *other words, that there are different types of char*acter in love as there are in friendship and am*bition; that some are constant, others inconstant*, some gallant, others prudish, some coquettish and *romantic, others the opposite*. Having varied and complex relations and functions to fulfill, and being impelled by a *complex system of motors*, he is not subject to and does not obey one shade of the passion, or the passion in one of its modes of development, but unites and exercises them all; at least so it strikes me from my investigations.

Without entering, however, into abstruse details, we may lay it down as a rule that change and alternation being a universal Law of Nature, it is probable that this law applies to Love, as it does to everything else, including the other faculties of the soul. We change in our friendships and our ambition; we change in our tastes; we even change in existence by birth and death. Is it not probable, following this Law, that man changes in Love as in everything else? Leaving aside all the prejudices and the influences of popular opinion, I think he does. The experience of mankind, if worth anything, corroborates this view.

Indissoluble marriage and the dependence of woman are necessary and unavoidable in the isolated household. So long as the present domestic organization continues, so long must the relations of the sexes remain in their present state.

Yours truly, A. BRISBANE.

COLLEGES.

Appointments at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

A paragraph containing the list of appointments by the Faculty, Commencement exercises, &c., has been going the rounds of the *Press* for some time, and inasmuch as it abounds in mistakes and inaccuracies, I am induced to send you a *correct list* of the appointments, for the benefit of the Alumni of the College and your numerous subscribers here. The Commencement exercises begin with the President's baccalaureate on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1. The Mills Theological Society will be addressed in the evening by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York. On Monday evening there will be a concert by the Germania Quintette Club, of Boston, whose services have been secured by the Senior class for their Commencement exercises. On Tuesday, Aug. 3, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity hold their Convention. Oration by GEORGE W. CURTIS, (an honorary member of the Society;) Poem by R. D. [illegible], of the class of 1851. In the afternoon the Society of the Alumni will be addressed by the Rev. [illegible], of the class of 1826. In the evening there will be a prize rhetorical exhibition by members of the Freshmen, Sophomore and Junior classes, as follows:

Freshmen—G. Longmuir, G. F. Miller, J. D. Spalding.

Sophomores—J. H. Harwood, J. H. Knox, J. D. Phillips.

Juniors—O. P. Buel, C. E. Royce, W. W. Williams.

After the exercises, E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, will deliver an oration before the Adelphi Union Society. On Wednesday, Aug. 4, Commencement. The Graduating class this year numbers sixty, and is one of much more than average ability. The following are *the honorary orations in the class of 1858:*

Valedictory Oration—H. M. Lyman, Sandwich Islands.

Salutatory Oration—J. G. Ames, Dorset, Vt.

Metaphysical Oration—S. M. Cleveland, Philadelphia.

Mathematical Oration—J. M. Alexander, Sandwich Islands.

Classical Oration—W. Strickland, Sandyfield, Mass.

Philosophical Oration—J. Dewey, Great Barrington, Mass.

Historical Oration—C. J. Lyons, Sandwich Islands.

At the election held for officers in the coming Senior class, the following gentlemen were elected:

President Adelphi Union—Robert Weeks.

President Philologian Society—H. S. Andeson.

Vice-President Philologian Society—Edwin H. Darling.

President Philotechnian Society—David M. Holton.

Vice-President Philotechnian Society—J. W. Virgin.

The building of the new chapel progresses rapidly, and will be finished early in the Fall, by which time we expect also to have a Railroad completed between this place and Troy. G. D. R.

The Marine Register.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We observe with some surprise, in your issue of this morning, a notice of a *reprint* of a work published by us last year. The name being but slightly changed from the title of our work, it is assumed that the parties therein mentioned, TAYLOR, [illegible] & KING, have received the approval of the Board of Underwriters. Permit us to say that this is a great mistake; they have never received any approval from that body, either for themselves or for their work, as the letter appended will indubitably show. That article also states that we are publishers of "another work on our own hook;" that is true, for we are not in the habit of hanging on to the "hooks" of other people. We are and have been the only publishers of the "New-York Marine Register," and the *only publication* of the kind approved by the *Board of Underwriters of this City*. It also states that "we claim the copyright;" we have never claimed any such thing, as there is no copyright for the work as such. The copyright covered simply a diagram and one or two tables in last year's work, and must be taken out anew to cover anything in this year's issue. We have no controversy with these parties, nor do we intend to have.

Yours very respectfully,
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Publishers of the New-York Marine Register,
and Printers to the Board of Underwriters.

The letter below is from the Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Underwriters on the subject of the "Marine Register."

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 63 William-street, New-York, July 2, 1858.

Messrs. R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.—Gentlemen: In answer to your note of this instant, addressed to me as *Chairman of a Committee of the Board of Underwriters*, I have the pleasure to inclose herein the two letters asked for, and to say that the Board of Underwriters have not withdrawn their letter to you of June 19, 1857, approving of the "New-York Marine Register," nor has the Board granted any letter to Messrs. TAYLOR, [illegible] & KING, approving of their work.

Respectfully yours,
F. S. LATHROP, President.

Sanitary Regulations—Yellow Fever, Cholera—Hogs for Scavengers—Vaccination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While all the scientific and unscientific world are or will be variously exercised in relation to the actual or anticipated approach of yellow fever, and other malaria, will you allow me to contribute my mite, such as it is, to the common stock? That I can but glance at the subject is evident from its extent, and the limited space and time at my command.

Imprimis—what is the nature and what the sources of "yellow fever?" It is decidedly bilious in its character, and of a malignant, and under certain circumstances, of a contagious type, taking its peculiar forms from different conditions of the body. Its source is evidently from a distinct poison, the exact nature of which, like many other similar poisons, no man knows. That its active principle finds its peculiar sustenance and propagation chiefly in the chemical changes which take place in a confined and fœtid atmosphere, and from the decay of animal and vegetable matter within or without the human body, is very evident; and that it must have its peculiar aliment, or it dies of starvation, is just as evident. One may as well expect to raise a crop of yellow fever from a comparatively pure and northern climate, as to count upon the ordinary number of bushels of wheat to the acre of the sands of the ocean. The soil in both cases wants manuring. That this malaria, as it exists in the heated air of the South, often spreads itself through our atmosphere in a very modified form, and entirely unperceived except by the practiced observer, is undoubtedly true;—and when brought here by individuals from a Southern clime, that it assumes a very malignant form in the close holds of ships, even on our northern coast, and, as often in very isolated cases, in districts in our midst, where it can find nourishment and vigor from improper food and a foul atmosphere, is as undoubtedly true; but that a community, enjoying anything *like* a pure air, *need fear* the *spread of this contagion, although a person sick with* this disease were brought in their very midst, I very much doubt.

The experience of last Summer in this City has proved this in several instances. I have no question but that it might occasionally find (and but very rarely) a victim among some one of the immediate bystanders; *but it would be almost invariably* one whose bodily powers were almost totally prostrated by previous illness, *excessive fear, or* great mental and bodily fatigue. All reason and experience has proved, that in a northern latitude like ours and under ordinary favorable circumstances, this disease, as *far* as regards the natural influence of distinct poisonous matter, takes but the type of severe bilious fever, such as all of us, as physicians, have had repeatedly placed under our eye in ordinary practice, and which all practitioners do, or *should*, know how to treat. The fact has been evident to the most casual observer, that, during the progress of yellow fever, as in cholera, and similar diseases, a blind fear has destroyed its hundreds, where the influence of the poison alone would, probably, have but killed its tens. Many business men who daily cross and recross the ferry from Brooklyn to New-York, and whose occupation takes them often into filthy localities, probably as often, breath sufficient miasm to produce serious disease, if they allowed their imaginations to run continually upon that particular danger. Their natural energy of body, and preoccupied activity of mind is continually throwing off the poisonous influence which, under the depressing effect of *fear*, would undoubtedly remain within them, and do its evil work.

It is well known that, during certain conditions of mind and body, a nervous and fearful centralization of thought upon one particular part of the body will, almost invariably, collect around that particular locality all the disorders incident to other portions of the human frame, as well as evil influences from the surrounding atmosphere.

Let any one picture to himself the first approach of a new and anticipated disease, like the one under consideration, to the man of nervous temperament. He hears of a case or two at Quarantine, or perhaps inland near him. He comes home at night with symptoms, *fancied or real, similar* to the dreaded disease, but which his physicians, or he himself, with a calmer mind, or under other circumstances, could easily trace to ordinary causes. It takes but little encouragement or discouragement to prostrate him upon *his bed. His acquaintances, his familiar* friends, his nearest relatives, even the wife of his bosom, yea, almost the very rats in his tenement, flee his presence as a leper, and leave him to the tender mercies of a blear-eyed old hag, whom rum and the inordinate desire of gain has steeled against even the fear of death. Fancy the irregular administration of medical remedies, the lack of that sympathy which takes away so many thorns from the couch of sickness, the almost total absence of that tender nursing which goes so far towards the removal of any serious disease, and, still further, imagine the utter blank which the uncertainty of his disease, and the loneliness of his fate, throws like a pall over the mental and physical energies of the sick man, and one can *form* somewhat of an idea of the possible termination of even a simple disease. That this is no exaggerated picture, in many instances, any one of my brethren of the profession will bear me witness, in the history of many contagious diseases, and particularly of *cholera, when it first landed upon our shores, sweeping* off its hundreds in precisely this manner.

We never *had* the pure, Asiatic cholera, *for the simple reason that*, by the time it had reached our barren atmosphere it had dwindled down to severe *cholera morbus, bearing the same relation to cholera* proper as severe bilious fever does to the real yellow *fever, but which prostrated physical and mental powers*, and abject fear, immediately clothed with all the dread attributes of the Simon Pure. This has not *been its late history in our midst. Even* with all the same circumstances of atmospheric influence, and *physical condition, familiarity has bred contempt*, and who *now* dreads cholera? It comes amongst us yearly, but it has lost its sting. It will be the same with yellow fever. *Now*, however, our whole community is on the *qui vive*, dreading its approach, and, supposing that it will come in bodily shape small enough to pass through the small portal of Quarantine, *it has almost exhausted its supplies of spring* guns and man-traps, in its desperate endeavors to catch the rascal as he goes through, and roast him with brimstone and fire for purification. In our anxiety to accomplish this, we most perseveringly ig*nore the "weightier matters of the law,"* which would, if properly attended to, render many such precautions unnecessary. *I* by no means wish to be understood as decrying Quarantine restrictions, but I have no doubt if a great deal more were *done*, and a *vast deal less said in reference to "sanitary regulations"* in our *midst*, we need have little fear of a few waifs and strays afflicted with *contagious disorders* running the gauntlet of Quarantine, and locating themselves in some spot where they might, by some chance, find a friend with sufficient moral courage to administer to their comfort, and close their eyes in peace. A poor *sick devil, with hardly a shirt to cover* his nakedness, if suspected of contagion, would be hunted like a hound from civilized society, and driven out to die the death of a dog in a gutter, by the same community that wilfully neglect (and that after the *most direct and repeated admonitions) the simplest* precautions, which, if they did not actually prevent the entrance, would still render comparatively harmless the few cases of contagion which Providence might send amongst us.

Among the many, I have time to mention but a few things which might be remedied, and will even venture to hint a *few scraps of* what will, doubtless, be unheeded, and what we are often called upon to give, gratuitous advice.

1. In small pox, who ever makes a move, in the right direction, to make *careful* vaccination *compulsory*, and give the *proper facilities for so doing? Physicians*, scarcely in their private practice, will go to the trouble of ascertaining what persons are in a suitable condition *to be vaccinated (a very important item) or undergo the* expense of renewing the matter frequently from the *cow, so as to keep it constantly fresh. It is all fudge* to say that vaccination is not certain in its effects. It *is*, without doubt, if properly done. Let the City sustain the expense of renewing the virus frequently, and establish a depôt, where every physician can get it pure. Compel every company, *whose ships bring* emigrants to our shores, to supply such vessels with approved virus, making it *obligatory upon every* master or surgeon, to see that every man, woman or child under their charge, is innoculated *during the voyage* (when not previously done.) *Make vaccination*, in our midst, *compulsory*, and surround this whole matter with all the regulations and penalties necessary, and *enforce* them, and to what a narrow point should we reduce *this* terrible scourge! Such regulations, with necessary modifications, could be made operative all over our State.

2. *For years and years have scientific men*, of all professions, been dinging into the unwilling ears of the community that distillery slops might possibly swell considerably the bills of infant mortality, and very likely aid, to a great extent, a very doubtful *spirit of benevolence*, which would prevent the rising generation from the possibility of becoming curses to their parents, by killing them off in their infancy—but it has passed by them as the wind, until one man, by a few strokes of the pencil, some *doubtless exaggerated, and some below the mark*, has galvanized the people into somewhat the appearance *of life*, and given us some hopes that, if their eyes can be kept open long enough, a few rays of light may possibly find their way into their benighted un*derstandings. If they were told that, in some sec*tions of our country, the mothers of our children were tied up in *pens* so close that they could scarcely lay down even in their own filth, never allowed to leave that spot until death came to their relief, fed upon next to nothing but distillery slops that almost scalded their throats as it went down, burning up their very *vitals* and covering them with *ulcerous* sores, and that from these putrefying carcases Young America drew its sustenance, they might *possibly* imagine, after considerably scientific examination, that there was some slight irregularity in such a state of things which would call *for redress*. What ought the whole civilized world to think of public officers who have for years allowed the *same process* to be carried on through distillery cows under our very noses? To volunteer advice in relation to *this* matter, would be an insult to any one but the proper persons who have this matter in charge?

3. Nature would, if we would allow her, perfect a process which would give us ripe fruits and *vegetables, both nutricious* and pleasant for a heated atmosphere; but we, who are a great deal wiser, stop the process when partially completed, and after allowing them to be rotted ripe under a boiling sun of two or three days, permit them *to be sold, and eaten in a condition* which barely saves the noses of the community from a great deal of offense by confining the larger portion to the human stomach. But that seems, as Mr. TOOTS would say, "of no consequence." Still, as even that mill-horse, the stomach, will rebel against a portion of this garbage, the public streets are considered the proper receptacles for the refuse. Laws in reference to this matter, I know, find their way, by some accident, into the statute-book, but are not worth the ink employed, or the paper on which they are written. After sufficient growling on the part of some few citizens and the Press, the common, and I [illegible] the invariable practice of the [illegible]ate *councils* of our beautiful City Government, is to proceed to rake up all the filth into piles on each side of the street, [illegible] heaped so as to prevent more than one vehicle from passing at a time, except at the risk of a collision or a capsize over a mud-heap, which, when all the decayed animal and vegetable matter has been completely opened up from its festering bed and thoroughly soaked with rain, are left exposed to a burning sun for days or weeks, as the case may be, to be again kicked about the streets, after the fermenting mass has parted with all of its effluvia to the noses of the citizens, once more to be erected into monuments of industry to the praise of our industrious population, and, *sometimes*, to be carted away. Advice on *this* point would be decidedly thrown away.

4. Savage nations, and sometimes half-civilized ones, having, probably, no extra funds to throw away upon health officers who do nothing, have a singular fancy to call in the gratuitous services of buzzards, cormorants, crows, and all other animals who prey upon dead bodies, or refuse vegetable matter, and throw around them the protection of law, thereby getting rid of many pestilential diseases, which would otherwise sweep off the population. *Our* paid officers, (with the charitable construction of inconsiderateness,) very industriously commence at once, by the aid of vicious dogs, and still more vicious boys, an extensive foray upon one of our best scavengers, the hog, and after worrying the poor animal to their heart's content, turn him starving into the pound, apparently to give some one else the emolument of receiving the price for his redemption. Except for food, I have never heard that any but plethoric old men, and widely distended young ladies, object to the hog, who, when hotly pursued, undoubtedly, sometimes trips up the legs of the one, and has very little respect for the greatness of the other. Some, to be sure, object to the filth which hogs actually create. But, until I can ascertain that farmers or their children, who have their noses continually in the hog-pen or cow-yard, are more apt than any one else to die of pestilential diseases created thereby, I shall *still* hold the opinion that the poison they would extract from our streets would be infinitely greater than the filth they might leave behind. I am well aware that the annoyance from the animal is something, but certainly not more than from the buzzard of the South, which, as everybody knows, has the active protection of the public authorities, and *is as familiar* to the public eye as the household cat. Health, I should take it, should be somewhat superior to simple inconvenience. A more inoffensive and industrious scavenger, I will venture to say, cannot be found. And here, notwithstanding the *sneers I* have no doubt my remarks will call forth, I will venture upon giving a direct piece of advice, which, I have not the slightest doubt, will not be acted upon.

If there is no other way to get the streets clean, pray "jump out" the job to some few Irishmen and their pigs, and the work will be better done than it is now, and those that want it can get their pork in the bargain. Also, when you turn the pigs into the streets, turn the dogs and boys into the pound. It would be a great gain to the community, as nobody would redeem *either* of them. To sum up all these rambling remarks into as few words as possible, I would merely say in conclusion, that yellow fever need not be feared in our Northern climate if the people will mind their own business and let it alone. To "mind one's business," in this matter, would seem to imply the using all *effectual* precautions, such as good common, or uncommon, sense would dictate to rid our cities of all foul atmospheric influences upon which any disorder, whether contagious or otherwise, could propagate, and prevent the people being tempted, ever much, with articles of food publicly sold in our streets, the direct tendency of which is to prepare the body for the reception of any poison which may have its origin in our midst, or be conveyed to us from other quarters. There are, perhaps, no two things which so effectually paralyze the well-directed efforts of even skillful and judicious physicians as this stupid neglect of proper sanitary regulations on the part of the proper authorities, and the blind and ignorant fear on the part of patients and their friends. And, could mankind and womankind be imbued with something of the moral courage of a Howard, with even a feeble body, yet with a stout heart, they might bid defiance to almost any contagion. Physicians, with certainly not the same regularity of mind or body as almost all others, yet are exposed continually to contagious disorders before which, except in very rare instances, and under very adverse circumstances, they rarely *fall*, protected solely by as temperate and well-regulated bodily powers as their calling will allow, and the consciousness of *performing* their duty. With these desultory observations, I will close, at any rate for the present, with simply remarking that what I had to say—good, bad, or indifferent—is "out," and, like the "nipper," I, if my readers do not, "feel the better for it." G. W. B.

Card from Mr. Wilkes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following communication appeared in the *Herald* of this morning, and, as the object of it is to make the public believe that I have at some time been charged with and indicted for a *felony*, I take the liberty to ask you to reprint it, and give me the opportunity to state that the case quoted against me was a simple case of *libel*, growing out of a series of articles which I once wrote against the fraudulent Kidd Salvage Company, and which was brought against me in Poughkeepsie, on one of these articles, by their attorney. The case was consequently a simple case of *misdemeanor*, to which all editors are continually liable; and, as an evidence that it was very lightly estimated, a *nolle prosequi* was subsequently volunteered in the premises by the District-Attorney and the Court. The following is the communication I allude to:

"In the card of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esq., touching his absence from Court, the public find the following *paragraph*:

'Being without preparation, and satisfied that there was a powerful combination of Vigilance Committee men behind, with ample means to give impetus to the prosecution, I concluded to answer to my name, which I did, so as not to forfeit my bail, and let the trial proceed without my presence, if I had the right, and on the rendition of the verdict, do whatever the law required.'

And a great many persons have been disposed to censure Judge RUSSELL for not going on with the trial, notwithstanding the absence of the prisoner, when he had once appeared and was represented by counsel. A reference to two reported authorities in point, will show that Judge RUSSELL went according to the books, and that the law is settled a prisoner must be present in *felony* cases when tried, and may only be absent when he expressly authorizes counsel.

In the case of the People *vs.* GEORGE WILKES, 5th (fifth) Howard Practice Reports, page 105, it is so decided. In that case, after having been convicted upon an indictment, the prisoner denied the authority of the counsel who appeared, cross-examined witnesses and summed up the case. The Court, however, upon motion for new trial by new counsel, ruled as follows, in the exact language of the marginal text:

'A defendant cannot be legally tried upon an indictment for any offence in his absence, unless he has unequivocally waived his right to be present, and distinctly and expressly authorized or substituted an attorney to appear for him.'

The same case was again tried, and the prisoner present up to the time of the verdict of guilty. In the 2d volume of BARBOUR's Supreme Court Reports, page [illegible], is a reference to it, in these words:

'From the tone of the charge and the rather free expression of opinion, the prisoner apprehended a severe sentence, and quietly stepped out, while his adroit counsel were unconsciously pressing some motion upon the attention *of the Judge*. WILKES escaped, much to the Judge's mortification, and domiciled for a time in New-Jersey, and afterwards left for Europe, where the matter *died away*.'

These extracts abundantly show that Judge RUSSELL was right in not proceeding to try Mr. MULLIGAN after he had stepped out. LEGALIS."

The object of this communication is perfectly apparent from the careful exclusion of the title of the cause, or the character of the complaint. It is, however, only an incident in a course of slander that has followed me for years, from the same source, and being now heartily tired of it, I am determined to pursue every measure in my power to secure me full vindication and redress. In the meantime, my first desire is that the public should understand the malice and falsehood of this attack.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
GEORGE WILKES.

The Rochester Murderess at Sing Sing.

From the Rochester Union.

The Sheriff and party who attended SARAH LITTLES to Sing Sing have returned to this city, and report that she has assumed the attire of a convict, and begun her labor for the State. The fact has already been alluded to by one of the papers that she was attended to the dépôt at the time of her departure by certain persons, among them ANN MACK, a female who has figured in our courts as the keeper of a house of ill-repute. We are told that this woman *took* a lively interest in the case of Mrs. LITTLES and the STOUT family when they were first arrested, and has from time to time attended to their wants and supplied some of *their* necessities. Ann has expended upwards of fifty dollars since last Fall *for clothing* and other purposes, in assisting Mrs. LITTLES, who was, we understand, a stranger to her before the arrest. What the motives are for this course we know not—perhaps it is benevolence purely, and perhaps not. Mrs. LITTLES may be pardoned in a few months, and may repay four-fold the kindness she has received. When SARAH LITTLES was taken to the cars on Tuesday night to go to Sing Sing, ANN MACK and some of her associates from the Cornhill suburbs, appeared there. A man from Albany, who appeared to be an old acquaintance of MACK, procured a bottle of champagne, took it into the car, and with it the three, including SARAH LITTLES, pledged their mutual healths. When the cars left ANN remained on board, and attended SARAH to Sing Sing, and remained there as long as she was permitted to do so. We believe this statement is correct, and it is here made because there has been considerable talk about the affair, and a portion of the public desire to know what did take place at the time of her departure. Sundry respectable citizens, including married men, had been charged with furnishing that bottle of wine, and with other indiscretions, some of which they may be guilty of, but we believe the wine was purchased by an Albany man.

TIRED OF LIVING.—Sarah Cusick, a young girl who has been living a dissolute life for several months past, at 4 A. M., *yesterday*, threw herself off the dock foot of Montgomery street. She was rescued by some citizens and taken to the Station-house. She said she had no home, and at her request was sent to the Tombs to be committed as a vagrant.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame dwelling house corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, owned and occupied by WM. [illegible]. The damage to the building and furniture was about $150; no insurance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cangemi Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland.

To-day, at 11 o'clock, before a Court crowded with spectators, Judge DAVIES, the presiding Justice, announced that the Circuit Judge had sent in the postea in an amended form, stating that Michael Cangemi was present during the whole of the trial and at the rendition of the verdict, and that the same Judge had also sent up a certificate as follows:

Supreme Court: The People vs. Michael Cangemi.—I certify and state to the Supreme Court, that after the Jury had been impanneled and sworn, and the trial of the prisoner commenced, viz: on the 12th June, 1856, the annexed stipulation, consent and agreement of the prisoner, his counsel, and the counsel on behalf of the people, was presented to the Court, and the Juror (Frederick Muller) withdrawn by the express request and consent of the prisoner, and under and in pursuance of such stipulation.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

A stipulation, consent and agreement, of which the following is a copy, was handed to the Court, viz:

In the Circuit Court for the first judicial district of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, which is being held in and for the City and County of New-York at the June term, A. D. 1856, June 12, 1856;

The People of the State of New-York vs. Michael Cangemi.—Upon an indictment charging him with the murder of Eugene Anderson deceased; Mr. Justice WRIGHT holding the said Court;

In open Court, this 12th day of June of the June term aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, the Counsel on the part of the defendant having suggested to the Court their wish, and that of the defendant, that one of the jurors impanneled in this cause (Frederick Muller) should be permitted to withdraw from the jury, the Attorney-General assenting to the suggestion, therefore the said defendant, Michael Cangemi, now in his proper person here in the open Court aforesaid, does consent that the said juror, Frederick Muller, be withdrawn from actual service upon the jury, and that the verdict in this cause be rendered by and taken from the remaining eleven jurors, and that the twelve names now appearing of record as the jury in this cause, may remain, so that by the record this cause shall appear to have been tried by twelve jurors.

(Signed.) MICHAEL CANGEMI.

Approved by the counsel.

L. TREMAINE, Attorney-General.
JOHN McKEON.
A. A. PHILLIPS.
JOHN W. ASHMEAD.
E. BLANKMAN.

Which is ordered on file, and the said Frederick Muller is permitted to withdraw from the jury box.

Mr. Ashmead then put in the following paper:

"The reasons in arrest of judgment have been argued and overruled by the Court; the defendant objects to the amendment of the *postea* after the overruling of the exceptions by the General Term, by which the following 'the said Michael Cangemi having been present in Court during the whole of said trial and at the rendition of the verdict,' was inserted."

Mr. Blankman said his duty was fulfilled to this honorable Court. He had no other wish, in anything he did, than that the truth should be presented to it. As to objections, he had none. He would leave the matter and his client in the hands of the Court. When he made the motion originally, he did not make it with any intent to raise any objection. He made it only with the wish that the truth should appear. Now that the fact had been certified to by the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court, he would leave the case entirely with them.

After some remarks by the Attorney-General and Mr. Ashmead, mutually withdrawing any implied censures they might have indulged in during the course of this proceeding,

The prisoner was arraigned, and, according to custom, addressed by the Clerk thus, (Mr. Kazinski interpreting:)

Michael Cangemi, you may remember that heretofore you were indicted for a certain murder and felony committed by you, and that upon that indictment you were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and put yourself upon the country for trial, which country has found you guilty. What have you now to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you, according to law?

Mr. Kazinski, the interpreter, reading from a slip of paper handed him by the prisoner, said: "I am innocent of the offence charged against me, and as a reason why sentence should not be pronounced, I assign that I was tried by a tribunal unknown to the common law and the Constitution, viz.: by eleven Jurors, and not twelve. I deem this proper to be told as a reason why judgment should be arrested."

Judge Davies—It was your right to be tried by a Jury of twelve men, but it appears by the certificate of the Circuit Judge, before whom your trial was had, that one of the Jurors was withdrawn at your own request and for your own benefit, and at your request the trial proceeded with the remaining Jurors. We think, therefore, under these circumstances, and as the application to the Court was made at your request and for your benefit, that it is our duty to proceed and pronounce sentence, which will now be done by the Judge who presided at your trial.

Judge WRIGHT then sentenced the prisoner—Mr. Kazinski interpreting sentence by sentence:

Michael Cangemi, he said, your trial was a protracted one. I endeavored that you should have a fair trial and an impartial one, and every indulgence consistent with the rules of law and the ends of public justice was extended to you. You were aided in your defence by zealous and able counsel, yet an intelligent and conscientious Jury have found you guilty of the crime of murder. No enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced on your trial without being satisfied that that conviction is just. If any reliance is to be placed upon human evidence, your guilt is manifest. Detected in the commission of a burglary, you have deliberately killed a public officer, who was but discharging his duty in effecting your arrest. You have not the poor excuse that the victim of your malice had in any way offended you. To avoid arrest for a lesser crime, you committed a greater and more heinous one.

All that remains for the Court now is to pronounce judgment. You ought not to indulge in any hope of executive clemency. You cannot reasonably expect pardon or commutation of punishment. But let me earnestly entreat you with diligence to employ the brief period that you have to live in making preparations to meet that God whom you have so grievously offended. Approach Him in humble, penitential contrition of heart, and, for the sake of His blessed Son, He will pardon and forgive, though man may condemn.

The sentence of the Court is, that on Thursday, the 2d day of September, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, within the walls of the prison of this county, or in the yard or inclosure adjoining such prison, you be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner, for the first time, wept.

The Interpreter—He wishes to say something which he had written, but he has not now words for it.

The Court—You can interpret.

The interpreter read the following paper, in Sicilian, drawn up by the prisoner:

Poco mi resta da dire, mentre ho riposato sulla mia conscienza i andici mesi e giorni nelle pregione aspettando la dichiarazione al popolo della mia innocenza, ma ingannato mi sono; ma non poteo credere che in un Governo Repubblicano avessero usato la venedetta mediante protezione e denaro per come si usa nelle Governe dei monarcha, io moriro e lascero la mia vita alle mane di questa Corte e voaltro giudice che mi avete gio dicato mediante le falze testimone, ne senterete nel vostro cuore l'ultime mici voci che mi avete condandate innocente.

Dove sono le mio pene, un che io muoro innocente e non piu posso rivedere la mia Famiglia la seconda che io fuggi dalle mani di un tiranno ed hovenuto ad abbracciare ad una madre ed e stata la mia rovina mentre l'America, non e ed ne sara piu Madre dell infelice e su perche mediante protezione e denaro accadono queste scene.

Ringrazio ai miei avvocati rimasto sodisfatto de la assistenza che anno usato perme, ma si sono stati ingannati, perche lui credevano che qui in America si eseguisse la legi invesi di legi anno trovato le prepotenza e il ingiustizia come si usa dai tiranni.

Io muoro con dolore al mio cuore da doveri lasciare per sempre alla mia fortunata moglie qui alla strania senza mezzi da poter vivere in poteri dai innemico.

This he translated as follows:

Little I have to say—during the eleven months and some days which I rested in prison, I relied on my conscience, expecting soon to be able to convince the people of my innocence; but cruelly have I been deceived. I could not believe that in a Republican Government they would use vengeance instead of protection and money, the tools generally used in a monarchical Government. I die, and leave my life in the hands of this Court, and you, Judges, who have tried me on false testimony, you will feel in your heart my last voice, which will tell you that you have condemned an innocent man.

What crimes have I committed? I die innocently, and can never see again my second family. I fled from the hands of a tyrant and came to embrace a mother, and this mother is my ruin. Oh America! You will no longer be the mother of the unfortunate, since protection and money produce such scenes. I thank my lawyers for their assistance. I am satisfied with all they have done for me. They have been deceived; they believed to find here in America laws instead of arbitrary powers and injustice, as is usual with tyrants. I die mourning in my heart to be obliged to leave behind me for ever my unfortunate wife in a strange land, without means to support herself, and surrounded by foes.

The prisoner was then removed, in custody of the sheriff, to another part of the Court, and his counsel proceeded to argue the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Blankman made the motion on the following grounds, which were ably argued by Mr. Ashmead:

1 Viner's Ab., p. 463. The Clerk of Assize may bring on his notes by which he made the postea, and amend it by them, for it is his fault to make the return so.

22 Viner's Ab., p. 176. A record ought to be made in Assize of *every* Juror sworn and of every writ awarded, and of *every* continuance and other thing from day to day, though the Assize does not take effect the first day; and otherwise it is error, by the opinion of all the Justices.

The defendant was indicted at the Assizes for forging the stamps, and appeared there upon his recognizance to answer the said indictment, and pleaded not guilty, and upon his trial he was convicted; but upon a motion in arrest of judgment it was set aside. Afterwards he exhibited a bill in Chancery against the prosecutor of the indictment, who pleaded *this conviction* of forgery in bar to the said bill, and now the plaintiff in Chancery moved the Court of B. R. that the record might be made up with the arrest of the judgment; for by a mistake of the Clerk of Assize that was not *recorded*, nor did there any notes thereof appear in his books, but only that he was bound over by recognizance to appear at the Assizes, and that he did accordingly appear and saved his recognizance; all which matter was evident to the Court by the records of the Assizes; but yet they would make no rule for the record to be made up with the arrest of judgment because a precedent of this nature might be of dangerous consequence, &c.

Courts of Record have power, at any time, as well after as during the term at which any entry is made, of their own motion or on the suggestion of any party interested, and without notice to any one, to correct the mistakes and supply the omissions of their Clerks or recording officers, so as to make the record conform to the truth of the case; and are the exclusive judges of the necessity and propriety of so amending and extending their records, and of the proofs and of the sufficiency of the proofs on which to proceed. (Benj. L. Balch and wife *vs.* Robt. G. Shaw, 7 Cushing's Reports, p. 282.)

A Court of Record, in considering the question of the amendment of its own records of a former term, so as to set forth truly its own transactions, is not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence, but may resort to any proof that is satisfactory. (Mayo *vs.* Whitson, 2 Jones, Law N. C., 231; U. S. Digest, vol. 16, p. 549.)

Parol evidence of what transpired at the trial is admissible, for the purpose of explaining the record. (Carmony *vs.* Hoober, 5 Barr, 305.)

The Court erred in refusing to let the witness state his reasons for having a good opinion of the defendant's character in the country of his nativity.

"In giving general character in favor of a prisoner on trial, the witness may assign in evidence the *reasons* on which he gives that character." (1 MacNally's Ev., 322, 323. See also opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Cangemi.)

It is settled law that a witness cannot be examined as to any distinct collateral fact for the purpose of impeaching *his* testimony by contradicting him. (1 Starkie's Ev., 134; 1 Phil. Ev., 21; Harris *vs.* Wilson, 7 Wendell, p. 58.) But if a question relative to such a fact be put and answered, evidence cannot afterwards be adduced for the purpose of contradiction. (Starkie's Ev., 134; 2 Con., 638; 2 Starkie's N. P. C., 149; 2 Gallison, 52.)

When a witness, on his cross-examination, denies a particular fact going to impeach his general character and credit, witnesses cannot be called to contradict him. (Spencely *vs.* De Willott, 7 East., 108; Lawrence *vs.* Barker, 5 Wend., 301; Harris *vs.* Wilson, 7 Wend., 57; 1 Starkie's Ev., 142, 164; 1 Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phil. Ev., 746; Greenl. Ev., p. 561, 449.)

After reply by the prosecution,

The Court denied the motion on all the points urged.

Mr. Blankman inquired whether the certificate of Judge Wright (as to the stipulation withdrawing a Juror) was to be part of the record?

The Attorney-General understood that had been entirely abandoned, no objection having been made to the *postea*, because of the non-appearance of that stipulation.

Mr. Blankman said he wished to have it on the record because it is as much a part of the proceedings as was the fact mentioned in the *postea* of twelve Jurors having been sworn.

The Court ruled that the only form in which they could enable counsel to bring the fact to the notice of the Court above, was by making the conviction by eleven jurors one of the points for the prisoner on the motion in arrest of judgment, which the Court would overrule, giving counsel the benefit of the exception.

Mr. Ashmead wished to have it understood that this is a matter with which he had nothing whatever to do.

Mr. McKeon—The motion is by Mr. Blankman, *non obstante* his consent.

The Court—So we understand.

The prisoner was then brought forward, the writ handing him over to the custody of the sheriff was translated to him by the interpreter, and he was removed to his cell in the Tombs.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Arthur Finnegan vs. David L. Draper et al.—I should have no difficulty under the circumstances of the case in allowing a discontinuance upon payment of costs down to the time of plaintiff's offer to discontinue, but the defendants have a right to a reference, to inquire as to damages sustained, if any have necessarily resulted from the injunction. Order accordingly. Upon the report the whole question can be decided.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

David Banks vs. John Patten, Jr., et al.—Case settled.

Friend vs. Townsend.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

The Harlem Railroad difficulty.—The case of the Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was continued to-day. Mr. Busteed was heard for the Corporation, and Mr. Field for the Police Commissioners. Judge Dean, Judge Bronson, Charles O'Connor, and others, are yet to be heard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 12.

The Hon. E. C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of Jonathan Miller, Harman H. Heightman and Henry Witschief, deceased, were admitted to probate.

The wills of James Williams and John McCourt were offered for probate.

The will of Vanschalwich Beaupland, deceased, was admitted to probate, on the production of a duly exemplified copy thereof from the Surrogate's Court of Morris County, N. J. Dr. J. S. Thebaud, of this City, being named one of the executors of the will, the Surrogate ordered letters testamentary to be issued to him. The estate amounts to $300,000, and is disposed of among his immediate family connections.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We commence to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

Cambridge, Henry County.—Prospects for farmers, so far, are rather dull; but little corn planted, and what is planted, so late that the most of it we fear will not mature. Wheat on rolling prairie is so rank that fears are entertained it will fall before it fills, and that on low ground is already scalding.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clark County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very good here, but we cannot at present make any safe calculation on the cotton crop. The corn is excellent, and crops are unusually abundant.

Coahoma County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now for a crop of cotton (*i. e.* for a full crop) are unfavorable, on account of the extraordinary high water in the Mississippi River, which has overflowed a part of the lands.

La Fayette County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, &c.—the former the staple. The prospects now are good. Some time back the constant rains operated adversely to cotton, but the warm sun of June has brought it out.

LOUISIANA.

East Baton Rouge Parish.—The products of this parish are chiefly cotton and corn, some rice, and considerable sweet and Irish potatoes. The prospects now are very favorable. Cotton and corn never looked better. For the past few days we have had a little too much rain.

East Feliciana Parish.—The products of this parish are chiefly cotton, corn and cane. The prospects now are very good, except we are having too much rain at present, which may injure the cotton. It is too early to calculate what the crop of cotton will be, as there are so many casualties which may happen to blight it.

ALABAMA.

Butler County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects are now very good for more than an average crop.

Jackson County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, and wheat. The prospects for cotton now are gloomy, good for corn, but the wheat crop has been almost a failure.

Morgan County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, with a good quantity of corn and wheat. The prospects now are that the cotton crop will be about an average or common one. The wheat crop is excellent, and is now harvested. The corn crop has all appearances of being a very heavy one, but it is rather too early now to speak positively as to it.

ARKANSAS.

Desha County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are not so good this year as usual, on account of the extreme high water; but there are some farmers who will make a good crop. They who have not been overflowed have better prospects than usual.

TEXAS.

Galveston County.—There is very little if anything raised in this county for market, except vegetables to supply the city market, and cattle, as the whole county is prairie, low, and flat, bordering on the bay shore. It may be considered a non-producing county, so far as the staples are concerned. Probably fifty bales of cotton may be raised within its limits.

Washington County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are very favorable for a larger crop of both products than we have had for three years past. We will have a large surplus of corn, and if no worm comes we will make a good crop of cotton.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls.	5	13	—
Flour, bbls.	25,541	397	1,295
Wheat, bushels	72,820	—	—
Corn, bushels	14,083	—	—
Rye, bushels	7,586	—	—
Oats, bushels	32,620	—	—
Provisions, pkgs.	194	37	62
Whisky, bbls.	887	—	24

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of business exhibits renewed vigor. The demand has increased and prices have improved, mainly for goods adapted to the Fall trade. Messrs. HOWES, HYATT & CO., in their circulars, report an advance of 15@20 ⅌ cent. on such work "as Men's thick Bassett and Kip, or B. Brogans; Boys' and Youths' same style; Men's thick and kip Boots; Women's calf, kip and split Boots; Misses' and Children's. All the houses in our trade, that are in a situation to do business, are making calculations for a very large and early trade this Fall, from the fact that the country, in many parts of the West and Southwest particularly, are almost entirely drained of all kinds of goods." In Boston, also, a livelier inquiry has prevailed for Boots and Shoes, but, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "The business of the week has been comparatively light, the celebration of the 5th instant having interfered with the course of trade. The buyers now here feel disposed to act very cautiously, as they consider the market in rather an unsettled state. The advices they received from home are not of the most satisfactory kind, as collections are still very poor in all sections of the country. The stock has not been particularly increased the past week, and as the season is now at hand for active operations, prices are firm. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,456 cases from this port to San Francisco, per *Zephyr*. From New-York the shipments reported by two vessels are only 84 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,001	5,804
Since Jan. 1	94,654	98,723
Total	98,655	104,527

COFFEE—Is very moderately inquired for at, however, steady prices. The sales, to-day, have been limited within our previous range. In Baltimore, last week, 7,300 bags Rio were received; the sales reached 2,700 bags Rio at from 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Also, the *Applegarth's* cargo of 2,500 bags Rio, and 2,200 bags Java, ⅌ *Mississippi*, on private terms. Stock there on Saturday, 12,600 bags Rio, and 5,000 bags Laguayra and Java.

COTTON—Continues in very good request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 3,000 bales, including Middling, here, at 12½c.@12⅝c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb. The sales were, however, composed mainly of lots *in transitu*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens with a moderate degree of animation for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The home trade are the principal buyers. There is, however, an increasing inquiry from shippers. Prices exhibit no important change. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian continues inactive at former prices; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is arriving and selling slowly at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 3,478 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 15@$2 20; and 2,750 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 25@$2 80 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat, especially inferior, continues plenty, and in lively request at, however, drooping figures; sales 105,000 bushels, including good ordinary to fair white Michigan, at $1 05@$1 08; good ordinary White Indiana, at $1 03; good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 01@$1 03; very inferior to good Milwaukee Club, at 80c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring, at 66c.@75c. Really sound Chicago Spring is not available here. It would bring 83c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. A lot of good ordinary White Kentucky brought $1 12 ⅌ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled. Most of what is offering is unsound or inferior. Such kinds are depressed. The demand is moderate. Sound lots are scarce, and wanted at very full prices; sales 34,000 bushels, at 62c.@75c. for very inferior to fair mixed Western; 83c. for good white Southern; 81c. for heated yellow Southern, and 85c.@87c. for slightly injured yellow Northern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 8,600 bushels, at from 68c.@72c. ⅌ bushel, the latter rate for choice Northern, delivered. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are plentier and cheaper; sales 15,600 bushels at 46½c.@47c. for Western; 45½c.@46½c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw continued very dull. Cargoes of Hay could not be sold at over $10@$11. Rye Straw at $8@$9 ⅌ ton. In Charleston, 900 bales North River, and 100 bales Eastern, were received. The former was sold at 75c., and the latter at 87½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue quiet at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales, at 5½c.@7c., cash, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland 55c. for common and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no important change, being in moderate demand at our quotations: New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba 23c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers at 70c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $16 65 for Mess; $16 for prime Mess, and $13 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 7½c.@8c., for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c., for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand, at 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard is less active at, however, full prices; sales 300 bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. for good to strictly prime Western; 9½c.@10¼c. for City, ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand and is stiffly held; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed, at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 19c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* furnishes the following comparative statement of the stock of Pork in the Inspection Warehouses on July 1:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
July 1, 1858	24,031	July 1, 1856	7,915
June 1, 1858	27,606	July 1, 1855	20,059
July 1, 1857	8,876		

The stock in private hands is estimated at 8,000, making the total stock, July 1, 1858, 32,031 bbls. The stock of bulk meat in New-Orleans, July 1, was 5,000,000 lbs.; and of Bacon 3,500 hhds. About 3 ⅌ cent. of the latter was damaged. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The figures for a few of the leading markets, most of which we have already published, show the stocks on the 1st inst. to have been about as follows:

	Bbls.
New-York	46,000
Boston	5,000
New-Orleans	32,000
Cincinnati	14,000
Louisville	28,000
Other places on the Ohio River	7,000
Total	132,000

We have no report of the stocks at Philadelphia or Baltimore, or at St. Louis and other points on the upper rivers."

RICE—Sales 150 tcs, at $3@$3 62½, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales 1,830 sacks Liverpool Ground, at 67c. ⅌ sack.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at strengthening prices. Sales, to-day, 1,850 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c., cash, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., at 23c.@23½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d.; 2,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 23,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. For London and Glasgow, engagements were light and rates essentially unchanged. For Hamburg, by steamer, 30 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s. To Rotterdam, a foreign vessel, Pipe Staves, at $25. A brig for a Mediterranean port was chartered to take Rum at 4c. ⅌ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 100 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—A CONCERT PARTY OF ACKNOWLEDGED professional talent are desirous of meeting a gentleman willing to invest from $300 to $500 in a tour through the Canadas, on shares or otherwise. Address X. Q., Box No. 111, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER, FOR A church in this City. One that reads well with a voice of good compass, power and quality, may direct, with real name and address, to MUSICO, Box No. 1,596, New-York City Post-Office.

SPORTING.

YACHT WANTED—LARGE OR SMALL, AND pay for same part in cash and part in real estate. Apply immediately to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES.
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUMMER STOCK at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. Ladies will find GREAT BARGAINS in
ELEGANT SUMMER SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.
ALSO,
TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every style and fabric.
OUR STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at half the usual prices.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker st.
In anticipation of a very large stock of
NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
Have reduced the prices of their Summer Stock for Gentlemen's clothing, which is now large and select.
NO. 2,000 DUCK DRILLINGS.
DRILLING COATS, $5, worth $10.
DRILLING TROWSERS, $4, worth $7.
DRILLING WAISTCOATS, $3, worth $5.
Set apart up stairs from the regular stock, being ready made, and made to order.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!!
3 cases fine ENGLISH MUSLINS, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
3 cases fine FRENCH MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 25.
300 FLOUNCED ROBES, $2 per Robe, worth $4.
500 HANDSOME BLACK BAREGE ROBES, a great bargain.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of

SHADE TASSELS,	SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS,	PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS,	TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS,	HORSE-BLANKET CORD,

HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

BENSON & WILSON
Have a few choice styles
OF
PUSHER LACE CLOAKS,
PUSHER LACE DOUBLE FLOUNCED MANTLES.
Also, a new style samples for next season, of splendid three flounced Pusher Mantles—a new article, not to be found in the trade.
Summer Raglans and Dusters, in every variety of material. No. 310 Canal st.

GEORGE M. TRACY, AGENT, AT THE NEW and extensive Shirt and Collar Dépôt, No. 87 and 89 William st., takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends and customers that he has just opened a large and beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which he offers for sale, for cash, at prices to suit customers. Among the many articles too numerous to mention may be found shirts, linen collars, pocket-handkerchiefs, undershirts and drawers, of silk, merino, cashmere, linen and cotton, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, neck stocks, Beaufort ties, Albert ties, tubular ties, silk and gingham umbrellas, &c, &c. An experience of over twenty five years in the manufacture of shirts, enables him to say, with confidence, that in this line he defies criticism. His shirts are manufactured of the best materials and in the most perfect manner. The same system of measurement which has given his customers such unbounded satisfaction heretofore, is still practiced by him, and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Towels, Crash, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.—The stock amounts to about $52,000, and is for sale by the assignee and the store is to let. Apply at Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and finely shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms, will be suited. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife two children and servant, on a farm or where there are few boarders, within one hour's ride of New-York by cars or steamboat. Address, with full particulars, immediately, terms, &c., G. K., Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village, with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County, or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman, wife, servant and three children. Either both parties together or separate. Address S. D., Box No. 2,694 Post-Office.

BOARD AT FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires partial board at Flushing, at a convenient distance from steamboat landing. Address M. P., Box No. 191, *Times* office, stating location, terms, &c.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with board at a farm-house, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, in a very pleasant and healthy situation. Address, for three days, Mrs. W. D. M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—A practical medium for the transaction of all business pertaining to Schools. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

Teachers, proprietors and patrons of Schools, are invited to call or send for a Circular. Parents supplied with School Circulars gratuitously. Several music teachers wanted to go South and West.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Admission to all parts	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Family tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies	$1

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 13,
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT,
Under the conductorship of
M. MUSARD and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics, trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.
A grand orchestra of
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.
A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TUESDAY.
Old Prices and no reserved seats.
FUN FOR THE MILLION.
Revival of Brougham's great burlesque,
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO,
new edition with additions.
A POPULAR COMEDIETTA.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mrs. BLAKE, Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON,
And an excellent Company.
FORTY AND FIFTY,
with the comedy company.
PROMENADE CONCERT IN THE
ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Columbus .... Mr. Brougham
in which he will introduce the new legendary romance,
THE GALLANT FRENCH CAPTAIN
and the
MAID OF MOBILE.
Ferdinand .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Juan .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Columbia...Miss Ada Clifton | Isabella Miss Ida Vernon
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets .... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
of the
Popular Young American Couple,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
These young and popular Americans have been received with great enthusiasm in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Edinburg, Dublin, and throughout the Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland, and have been honored with the patronage of the Queen and the
ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The Asiatic process of ventilation, which has formed so delightful a feature of the Summer Season at this establishment, will be brought into play, and the celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
will scatter through the house refreshing breezes, rendering it the most cool and charming place of evening amusement in the City.
The performances on TUESDAY, July 13, will commence with the beautiful petite comedy of
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Pat I unleary, an Irish lad .... Mr. W. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes, a Yankee gal, with the new song of "Johnny was a Shoemaker," composed expressly for her by her husband .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
To be followed by Mr. Florence's adaptation of a farce by Edward Lancaster, called THE MANAGER'S DAUGHTER, now rearranged, and denominated
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, the Young Actress .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mr. Camomile, a tragedian .... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—Eighth night of THE FLORENCES.
Great novelties in preparation.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st and 6th av.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JULY 13,
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE
Will be given, under the direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
late of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's renowned band, musical director at Niblo's Garden, leader of the first promenade concerts ever given in London at the Lyceum under Signor Negri, next under Orsini, and then with the celebrated Musard, and now leader of a choice orchestra at the most magnificent Garden ever opened to the public in America.
Also a splendid display of
FIREWORKS
BY EDGE, TO-NIGHT.
PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture, "Les lac des fees" .... Auber
2. Comic Polka, "Bobbing 'round" .... Baker
Composed on the popular song.
3. Operatic Quadrille, "Etoile du Nord" .... Baker
Arranged from melodies in Meyerbeer's grand opera, "The Star of the North"—Solos for flute, oboe, blast, cornet, trombone, &c.
4. La Naranjera, (Spanish,) "The Orange Girl's Song," Schochdopole, sung by Madame Gazzaniga at the Academy of Music—arranged for Palace Garden Concert by .... T. Baker
5. Ballad, "The Light of Other Days" .... Balfe
From the opera "Siege of Rochelle."
6. Music for the Million, medley, embracing all kinds of popular airs .... Baker
Viz: English song, "Villikins and his Dinah," Ethiopian ballads, "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," "Nancy Till," Italian cavatina from Rigoletto, "Donne e Mobile, with cadences for flute and clarionet, American song, "Jordan's a hard road to travel"—finale, "The Sleigh Ride," accompanied with bells, whips, &c.
PART SECOND.
1. Operatic Selection, I Puritani .... Bellini
Arranged by Baker.
Containing the following gems from their popular opera Cavatina, "A te o cara," polacca, "Son Vergin vezzosa," duetto, "Suoni la tromba, &c.
2. Schottische, The Laura Keene, by desire .... Baker
3. Valze, "Love" .... Koenig
Arranged by Baker.
Duet for two cornets, with distant echoes.
4. National Quadrille, "The Irish" .... Jullien
With variations for flute, violin, oboe, blast, &c.
5. Galop, "The Singing Galop" .... Lumbye
With novel effects
CONDUCTOR .... THOMAS BAKER.
The programme will be changed for each Concert.
CONCERTS
ON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Admittance on Concert nights, 25 cents.
THE ICES AND CREAMS
Are made by Mr. CONTOITS, foreman, under the supervision of Mr. E. V. CLARK.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD .... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER.. Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY AT MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. THIERY.
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.
LE GAMIN DE PARIS.
Piece in two acts of the Gymnase Theatre, in Paris.
Mr. Thiery .... as .... Le Gamin de Paris.
L'APPRENT, a new vaudeville.
LE PORTIER, intermede.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. PURDY
TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
To be followed by the farce of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly-subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUAVIVARIA, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 24 Elizabeth st., near Canal-st.

TEACHERS

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE, who has been at the head of an academy in New-England for the past three years, and who can bring the most satisfactory certificates as to character, scholarship, &c., a situation as teacher of languages—Latin, Greek or French, or Mathematics—to be employed only three hours per day. A location in the City or some large village is desired. Address J. H., box No. 155, *Times* Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Teachers are wanted for the North, South and West. Schools and Seminaries of all grades, and families, in every section of the Union, furnished with thoroughly qualified Teachers without charge. Parents and pupils furnished with the circulars of the principal Schools. Send for a circular. Address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 *Times* office, stating salary, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE OF AN Eastern college, experienced in teaching, a situation in a school or family anywhere, to instruct in classics, mathematics, &c. Best references. Address ALEPH, Box No. 1,883, New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 300 Chambers st.; New-York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Hams from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 300 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
In consequence of the large demand for the July number of the Guide the first and second editions are exhausted, dealers are informed that the third edition for July is now ready, which contains many important changes of time upon the principal railways.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER:
A TOURIST'S GUIDE to the principal Watering Places, Springs and places of Fashionable Resort, see pages .... [illegible]
THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, see pages .... [illegible]
A GUIDE to the principal Hotels, see pages .... [illegible]
A STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY, see pages .... [illegible]
RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—The Florida Railway, &c., see pages .... [illegible]
A TIME INDICATOR, including the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, illustrated by 21 dials.
NEW TIME TABLES including many important changes up to July 12.
AN account of New Inventions, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S Railway Guide contains nearly 300 pages, over 70 maps. Sold by all the principal book and periodical and news agents, and news boys who sell books and papers upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas, at the low price of 25 cents per copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

"ATTENTION."
Will be published, July 15,
LIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD,
THE TRAITOR.
The Third of the New Series of American Biographies for youth, and the only COMPLETE Life of Arnold ever published. By GEORGE CANNING HILL.
Elegantly Illustrated. Also, now ready, Second Editions of
LIFE OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM,
AND
LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.
These are the most elegant and complete volumes for Youth ever published. Send early orders to
E. O. LIBBY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 76 and 78 Washington st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

BENEDICT'S ALGEBRA,
An abridgement of his popular text-book—a FIRST BOOK for junior classes in schools—will be ready July 15. Also, the KEY to BENEDICT'S Algebra, which has been prepared with much care by Prof. J. T. [illegible], New York Free Academy. Teachers supplied with copies of the FIRST BOOK for examination on receipt of [illegible] cents in postage stamps, by
PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., Publishers, &c.,
No. 21 Murray st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK MARINE REGISTER.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
A standard of construction and classification of all vessels built in, and visiting the ports of the United States. This work is accurate and reliable, and contains rules and diagrams both for building and inspection of vessels, also gives the rate, tonnage, draft, woods, fastenings, when metaled, where and when built, builders, port belonging to, owners or consignees, measurement, model, remarks and date of survey. Price of the bound volume $10; and including the tri-monthly supplement for one year $50. This is the only work of the kind approved by the Board of Underwriters of New York, and will be issued annually in the month of July.
The second volume is now ready for delivery by
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Publishers, No. 18 Nassau st.,
Printers to the Board of Underwriters.

EXQUISITE READING!
LIBRARY OF LOVE.—In three neat pocket volumes, 800 pages, with fine steel engravings, beautifully bound; price $1 50. If you want something out of the dull routine of old-fogy literature—something to quicken the sensibilities, banish melancholy, forestall dyspepsia, postpone old age, or drive away the devil, order the LIBRARY OF LOVE. Contents—"Ovid's Art of Love," and amorous works entire; "Basia, the Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons;" "Dryden's Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer."
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, OR, TEN DAYS ENTERTAINMENT.—500 pages, with 10 steel engravings; price $1. Rehearsing the "Decameron" kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight, that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them—Old Grim himself chuckling for once, as he hurried on. Mailed, post free, on receipt of price, by C. BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau st.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, [illegible], 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 30c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM London a new and splendid collection of stereoscopic views. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 442 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO make arrangements for boarding a small family, or would take two or three single gentlemen; has every convenience for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 31 Jay-st., near Front, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LADY HAVING newly opened a house commanding a fine view of the Bay, three minutes' walk of either ferry, would like to dispose of a choice of rooms to families or gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 32 Columbia st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, with good airy rooms, in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. [illegible] Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located near Madison-av., just painted throughout, would let the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and wives, also a few single parties, with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; beautiful location, convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 33d-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS DESIRING furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 422 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A FAMILY HAVING NO USE FOR THEIR piano-forte, a $400 instrument, will dispose of it for nearly half price—7-octave, rosewood, round corners, carved mouldings, best City makers, nearly new, front beautifully ornamented, with splendid stool. Apply at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. N. B.—Has iron frame for strength, with sweet and powerful tone.

A PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER OF the first reputation desirous of realizing immediate cash, would sell this week a $550 double round cornered 7 octave first-class grand action piano-forte, carved legs, beautifully ornamented, for $300, cash. Address PIANO, Madison-square Post-Office, No. 945 Broadway.

$400 PIANO-FORTE FOR $200, WITH stool nearly new, without the slightest blemish, made by first class City makers, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, elegantly carved case, scalloped keys, front beautifully ornamented, carved mouldings in solid rosewood; can be seen at the residence of the advertiser, No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Forty and Fifty—Columbus el Filibustero—The Gallant French Captain and the [illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Assurance—The Rough Diamond.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Nick of the Woods—[illegible] Minstrels—Warlock of the Glen.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—Grand Promenade Concert [illegible].

MUSIC HALL—No. 444 Broadway—French Company—[illegible].

Ocean Steamers.

The [illegible] leaves Boston for Liverpool............July 14

The City of [illegible] leaves New-York for Liverpool............July 17

The [illegible] leaves New-York for Bremen............July 17

The European Mails, by the *Arabia*, which sails from Boston on Wednesday, will close at the New-York Post-Office, this afternoon, to go by Railroad at 3½ o'clock and steamboat at [illegible] o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some news, though brief and unsatisfactory, of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet, which left Plymouth in England on the 10th of June. The steam-tug *Blue Jacket* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday, in twenty-eight days from Liverpool, and reports having seen in latitude 51° 32′ N. and longitude 32° W., a large double-deck frigate, with cog-wheels fore and aft, and a large paddle steamer—both English. These were probably the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous*. That same evening she also saw a large steamer bearing down upon the others, but she was lost sight of during the night. This latter vessel was probably the *Niagara*. The British vessels made signals, but the *Blue Jacket*, having no code, was unable to understand them. Eighteen days have now elapsed since these vessels were thus seen, since which time the weather is reported moderate and thick until the 3d inst., when there were steady gales from the southwest, with a high sea. The progress of the *Niagara* in laying her portion of the cable must necessarily, therefore, have been quite slow, though so long a period has elapsed since she must have started from mid-ocean that the prospect of the success of the enterprise is rather discouraging.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and we publish a summary of her news—three days later—received by telegraph from St. John's, N. F. There is nothing political of special importance. Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued before the end of July. The Jews' bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords by 46 majority. The bill to abolish the Church rates had been rejected by the Lords by a large majority. The shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad had held a private meeting in London, at which it was determined to inquire into the affairs of the Company. Commercially, the news is of some importance. A further advance is noted in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and trade generally was more brisk.

The Salt Lake mail to June 9—one week later—has arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., and by telegraph *via* St. Louis we receive a summary of the news. Gen. JOHNSTON was at Echo Cañon, at last advices, on his way to Salt Lake City, 50 miles distant. An express had reached him from the Peace Commissioners, assuring him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General, however, was determined to remain in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations, notwithstanding their apparent peaceful attitude. He had issued a proclamation to the people, in which he gave them the assurances that the army was ready to afford them assistance and protection, and it was thought that this guarantee would have the effect of causing many of the Mormons to desert BRIGHAM YOUNG. The latter was still at Provo, with his followers. He had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor CUMMING and the Peace Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. Our dispatch also gives considerable interesting information relative to the movements of troops across the Plains.

A call, signed by numerous influential citizens of Albany, has been issued for a public meeting to be held at noon to-day at the Mayor's room in the City Hall of that city to take into consideration the affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and to disapprove of the recent action of the Trustees in respect to Dr. GOULD and the Scientific Council.

A beneficial change in the weather took place last evening. The thermometer, which had been among the "nineties" for five or six days, aggravating man's feelings till they despised vests, could barely endure the thinnest coats, and thirsted all day for the coolest beverages, with the most ice in them, came down, as a friendly instrument should do, to a pleasant 75°, gratifying everybody with the refreshing prospect of a good night's rest, untroubled by dreams of being in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius during the eruption, and being half roasted by their proximity to the rolling lava. The change was, indeed, highly delightful, and everybody congratulated his neighbor. About the time that decent people retired to rest there was every prospect of a good rain. The clouds made an effort before sundown, but only succeeded in sprinkling the sidewalk.

The Board of Councilmen resumed its sittings on Monday evening. A variety of resolutions and reports, relating chiefly to sewering and flagging, were called up, or introduced, and laid over. Councilman ARCULARIUS succeeded in obtaining the adoption of a resolution for macadamizing the Second-avenue without further delay, $50,000 being appropriated on the tax-levy for that purpose. His Honor, the Mayor, forwarded a veto upon the grant of land on a nominal lease to the Orphans' Home. The Board adjourned until the next evening, and may, probably, sit every night during the week.

The de Riviere case was up before the Court at Bergen, yesterday, on the adjourned hearing of the *habeas corpus*. Exceptions were made by Col. BLOUNT to the sufficiency of Mr. HUNCKE's return, and the Court ordered a fuller return to be made. This having been done, counsel for Col. BLOUNT stated that they should traverse the amended return, and the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday next, when testimony will be heard upon the truth of the facts alleged in the return. A full report of the proceedings before the Court will be found in another column. Mrs. BLOUNT appeared in Court, but DE RIVIERE has not yet been heard from.

The remains of young HAMILTON, of the Seventh Regiment, who was accidentally drowned at Richmond, were received here on the steamer *Roanoke* yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. A few friends only were present, who carried the body to Trinity Church, where it was escorted by the Committee of Virginians, who came on from Richmond as a guard of honor. The funeral, it is announced, will take place this afternoon. There will be no military parade, by request of the family of deceased, and after the solemn ceremonies of the Episcopal service, the body will be conveyed to Greenwood. The Committee who accompanied the remains hither are quartered at the Lafarge House, where they will be entertained at the expense of the Seventh Regiment. Flags were yesterday displayed at half-mast at the several armories, in token of respect to the memory of deceased.

The bark *Brothers*, CHASE, fourteen days from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday, and reports that she was boarded on the 8th inst., off Charleston, by a boat from the brig *Orinoco*, of Cherryfield, Me., from Remedios for New-York. The second mate of the brig had died of yellow fever, and the first mate was very sick. Capt. CHASE supplied them with [illegible] and afterwards the *Orinoco* [illegible].

The fine new iron steamship *Bremen*, of the North German Lloyd's Bremen line, was yesterday thrown open to inspection, and was visited by a large number of gentlemen. She lies at Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-street, North River. This vessel, which is a specimen of the four which are to constitute a fortnightly line direct to Bremen, is one of the largest and most substantially built iron screw steamships that has ever visited this port. She has first-class accommodations for 60, second-class for 100, and in the steerage for 434 passengers. The prices are respectively $100, $55 and $35. She is provided with every appliance of convenience and comfort, and is expected to make the trips in an average of 12 days. Messrs. GELPCKE, KENTGEN and REICHELT are the New-York agents.

Sixteen persons pleaded guilty under various qualifications yesterday to the offences laid to their charge in the Court of Sessions. JOHN MORTON to burglary in the third degree; the City Judge sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. JEREMIAH MCDONNELL pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and the City Judge sentenced him also to two years in the State Prison. JAMES RYAN and GEORGE S. TINSON pleading guilty to the same offences, the City Judge sentenced them to a like punishment. JOHN SMITH, *alias* BUCKLANDER, THOMAS MURTHA, and MICHAEL MCCABE, pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree, and were sentenced by the City Judge; SMITH to three years and two months, and MURTHA to three years and three months, in the State Prison, while MCCABE had one year in the Penitentiary. The City Judge sentenced EDWARD MOORE, who pleaded guilty to "assault and battery," to one year in the Penitentiary. There is no day yet fixed for the trial of the City Judge for "assault and battery." EDWARD P. CONNOLLY, a boy, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent by the City Judge to the House of Refuge. CHARLES BROWN, a negro, pleaded guilty to assault and battery on THOMAS LEWIS. The City Judge was lenient, and sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. GEORGE HERRICK pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM S. LEE and SAMUEL CLAY, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, were also remanded; and ELIZA CROLIN, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on another woman, was set at liberty by the City Judge. The Grand Jury, it is understood, have indicted STEPHEN H. BRANCH for a libel on Mayor TIEMANN in a recent number of his *Alligator*. The trial of LEROY BUSHER, for the murder of the boy MCCARTHY, is postponed till Thursday.

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 3,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. Prices closed with increased firmness. Flour was in fair demand, at steady rates. Wheat, Corn and Oats, especially inferior Oats, were plentier and cheaper. The sales of Wheat were quite extensive. Rye was in good request, at irregular prices. Provisions were quiet, as were also Coffee, Naval Stores and Rice. Sugars were pretty brisk and buoyant. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. A resolution, giving the assent of the Board to a change from an open canal to a closed conduit on the water-works, below Baisley's Pond, at an increased expense of $600,000, was voted down by 16 nays to 2 ayes. A resolution to declare DE BURG's poudrette establishment, in the Eastern District, a nuisance, and to order the same abated, was referred to the Board of Health. The Railroad Committee was directed to make inquiries to ascertain whose duty it is to repair the pavement between the rail-tracks, on Atlantic-street, and also to see what arrangement can be made to lay a rail that will not obstruct the business of the street. A resolution was adopted that the Common Council take a recess from July 19 to the first Monday in September.

Tapping the Trade of New-York.

It is very natural that the enormous trade of New-York, and the rapid growth of the City as the commercial centre of the New-World, should excite the wonder and envy of other great towns in the Union, and particularly our old rivals in the race of prosperity, Philadelphia and Boston. These two enterprising cities are continually struggling to keep up with New-York, to entice away the customers from the West and South who come here to purchase their supplies of goods, and dispose of their raw materials; to intercept the trade between this port and Europe, and to cut off every little stream that naturally flows towards the mighty reservoir into which the wealth of the country drops by the inevitable attraction of natural laws. The Bostonians and Philadelphians are constantly puzzled to understand why *New-York should be preferred* by foreigners, and the people of the West and the South, to their own cities. The Philadelphians insist that the *Delaware* and *Chestnut-street* are in all respects equal to the Hudson and Broadway, and the Bostonians can discover no difference between Boston Harbor and the Bay of New-York. But, in spite of all they claim, New-York is still preferred for business purposes by outside barbarians; and the magnificent Hudson, by disinterested travelers, is regarded as a more desirable river to travel upon than the Delaware or Massachusetts Bay. It is necessary that there should be a common centre of business, and the world instinctively and spontaneously will select out the spot for that purpose which combines the greater number of natural advantages. Let any unprejudiced European, who has never been in this country, examine the map of the New World for the purpose of selecting the most favorable point for the founding of a commercial centre, and he would inevitably fix upon the very spot on which New-York is built. By common consent of the Old World and the New, New-York has been selected for a commercial centre. It has the advantage of having grown up without any extraneous or artificial stimulants, to its present magnificent proportions; it has not been forced by unnatural influences, but has expanded from the inevitable necessities and advantages of its position. An ingenious writer has suggested that, if HENDRICK HUDSON had not, unfortunately for our ambitious rivals, discovered the great river which bears his name, Newport would have become the great commercial city of America. It is not improbable. The Boston *Traveller*, which thinks that Boston might with a little exertion, even now, deprive New-York of her commercial superiority, is quite confident that if New-York had not been permitted to get such a start in advance, she never would have been so much ahead of Boston. But, there was a time when Boston was greatly ahead of New-York as a mercantile city, and that was the time for her to keep her position. Unfortunately for her she did not, and now it is seriously proposed by the *Traveller* that Bostonians shall make an effort, like Mrs. Chick, to regain the position to which they feel themselves entitled. "Wherein New-York has gained upon us," sagaciously remarks the *Traveller*, "has been in what is always a great element of success, a fortunate start." Having discovered why New-York is superior to Boston, the *Traveller* next proceeds to point out the means necessary to reverse the condition of the two cities, and put Boston ahead.

> "All that Boston needs, therefore, to come up alongside of New-York, is the capital and the enterprise to fill her warehouses, attract the purchasers of the country, and establish packet lines. Once do this, and we shall then receive our share of the foreign capital which is placed in the country by the wealthy capitalists and merchants of Europe, for the purpose of extending their business with this country."

But how to create the capital and enterprise—for capital and enterprise have a way of going where they can be employed to the best advantage—the *Traveller* is not very clear on this point, but by way of a beginning it proposes that Bostonians shall withdraw all their means from New-York, that no more agencies shall be established here, and nothing done by Boston to add to our [illegible] resources. Here is a remarkable proposition to establish a kind of non-intercourse with us, which owes its origin to the same feeling of local pride and jealousy which instigates the wild schemes of the South Carolinian secessionists:

> "No policy can be more suicidal than that which is adopted by some of our largest houses, of establishing branches in New-York. The plan of sending up faithful clerks abroad, and of establishing partnership agencies at all important trading points, is one of the utmost importance, which we have always recommended. But these branch establishments should not be given to our great rival to increase its strength, but should be fixed at points where they will draw off, rather than add to its resources. At Cincinnati, at Chicago, at St. Louis, at New-Orleans, in all the thriving towns and villages, in distant markets, we should like to see the number established sufficiently large to give employment to all our intelligent and enterprising young men who come forward in life, but let us have few or none at New-York."

Here we have Boston on one side of us, and Philadelphia on the other, with Charleston and New-Orleans at the South, contriving all sorts of means to divert trade from us, to stop our growth, to prevent capital from flowing towards us, and to cut off all the sources of our commercial greatness. But it is all to no purpose. New-York must continue to be the great business centre of the New World, and, in time, will become the chief commercial city of all the earth. Philadelphia and Boston are not despoiled nor diminished by the growth of New-York, but benefited by her greatness. When the decadence of New-York commences will be a sad day for our ambitious rivals.

Let each city cultivate its own specialty, and make the most of its own natural resources, instead of trying to depreciate the greatness of its neighbor. Boston has grown rich by means of its ice exports, its shoe business, its fisheries and its India trade, and not by its packet ships; and Philadelphia has become the mighty city it is by its coal business and manufacturing industry, and not by steamships and direct trade with Europe. If Boston designs to reconstruct her trade, as the *Traveller* suggests should be done, let her merchants look at the actual sources of their prosperity and make the most of them, instead of trying to outstrip New-York in a branch of business for which they have no natural advantages.

Senator Douglas at Chicago.

We publish in this morning's TIMES the speech of Senator DOUGLAS in full, on reaching Chicago. His entry to the chief city of his own State was well calculated to gratify him. A very large concourse had assembled to do him honor, and listen to his words. It was altogether an occasion of marked interest, not only in the public life of the Senator, but in the political history of the day.

The Kansas bill, and his connection therewith, formed, of course, the topic of his remarks. There could be little for him to say which was new, but everything he uttered derived interest from his position relative to the approaching canvass. Mr. DOUGLAS enters the field for reëlection to the Senate. Upon his success his political future is staked. He is bitterly opposed by that portion of his own party which sided with the Administration on the Lecompton issue, and no force of official influence will be spared to beat him. From the Republicans he has nothing to expect but uncompromising hostility. They cannot forget the many fields in which the Little Giant fought them during the last fifteen years. In distant States it was at one time supposed they might overlook their ancient enmity. But such an idea never entered into the Republican mind of Illinois. He can expect from that party only the most determined opposition. They have presented as his competitor, in the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the man who, since the death of JOHN J. HARDIN, is their most beloved leader, and they will elect him if they can.

Under these circumstances the contest is one of extraordinary interest. Mr. DOUGLAS goes into it with a degree of spirit that deserves victory, and in Mr. LINCOLN he has a foeman worthy of his steel. The election which takes place in November is for State officers and members of the Legislature, which Legislature chooses a United States Senator. Illinois is from this time forward, until the Senatorial question shall be decided, the most interesting political battle-ground in the Union.

It were futile to predict the result. Mr. DOUGLAS has tremendous odds against him, but his resources are of no ordinary kind. On the stump he has no superior, and as a practical politician few equals. Besides, he will stand upon the theatre of a hundred victories, and speak to crowds who have never yet failed to respond to his persuasions. But, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that long possession of power cools friends and begets enemies, or that the Democratic Party of Illinois has been essentially weakened in the last six years. The battle must be close, severe, and doubtful. That it will be well fought is certain, and its results will be both important and memorable. If Mr. DOUGLAS shall succeed in detaching from the Administration Democrats enough to elect him, it will be the most brilliant triumph of his life.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.—Every man in the City appears to be better informed in relation to the nuisances which endanger the public welfare, than the officers whose special duty it is to abate them and remove them. All the reforms of abuses in the administration of the affairs of the City originate among outsiders. We never hear of anything being discovered out of the way, in any of the public departments, by the officers attached to them. Our Mayors never imitate the example of the Caliph of Bagdad, and make nocturnal visits in disguise, to see if there is anything that needs correcting in the administration of public affairs. They have eyes, but they see not; ears, but they hear not, and nostrils which smell not. If the Mayor or any of the officers about him were to look out of the windows in the rear of the City Hall, they could not fail to discover a most offensive nuisance which would not be permitted for a day in the yard of any decent private house in the City; but it being in the public grounds belonging to the official residence of the Chief Magistrate, and within sight of the office of the City Inspector, whose special duty makes it incumbent upon him to remove all nuisances, it is permitted to remain, to the detriment of the public health. Yesterday the Mayor, by special request of certain gentlemen, was taken down to that piece of disputed territory known as West Washington Market, that he might see the terrible condition in which that pestilential spot is allowed to be kept by the City Inspector. We hope that some beneficial results will follow from the visitation, and that somebody will then invite His Honor to walk down to Fulton Market, and take a view of that filthy spot, where a considerable part of our population are compelled to resort for their daily provisions. These places never before needed the personal inspection of the City Inspector so much as they do now during the present hot weather; and if he cannot be induced to attend to them, the Mayor should attend to him.

The Dudley Observatory.

It seems to be the fate of Observatory controversy that its several parts should be misplaced and ill-timed. The Trustees were wrong at the outset in removing Mr. GOULD, without first filing their charges against him, conferring with the Scientific Council as to the effect of the removal upon the business of the Observatory, and as to the possibility of at once securing a competent successor. But when, though out of the proper order, the charges were filed, and the Council consulted, it was clearly the moment for Mr. GOULD to reply to them in as distinct a form as he has done in the pamphlet just issued by the Council. He chose to follow the bad example set by his accusers. He appealed to Mrs. DUDLEY, and induced her to recommend the Trustees to resign. He appealed to the Scientific Council, a tribunal the Trustees refused to acknowledge; and it is only when the public, who have so long waited for his defence, had grown weary, and were on the verge of pronouncing judgment against him by default, that we are favored with his justification. The fear of being equally *malapropos*, or out of time, prevents us from commenting on this document until the Trustees shall have uttered their budget of evidence.

In the meantime, and in the same irregular order, we have a proposition for a reference of the whole case to five arbitrators. It is, of course, out of the question for the Trustees to accede to the plan at this moment, however they may treat it hereafter. The Scientific Council, in what they admit to be a spirit of defiance to the letter of the law, but in deference to the presumed equities of the case, are in possession of the Observatory. When they have surrendered the building, or when the Trustees have recovered it by legal help, it will be high time to talk of compromise. We must not expect the Corporators to treat with the insurgents with arms in their hands, and holding the fortress in possession. There must be a capitulation and then a treaty. Undisputed rights must be conceded, before doubtful ones are discussed. This natural sequence observed, we see no reason why the case should not be submitted to arbitrament. The Trustees may, perhaps, take exception to the right implied by an application of the sort signed only by benefactors of the institution; and we see no reason why it should be signed exclusively by such, since non-contributors are quite as likely to be practically interested in the scientific property of the Observatory, as the most liberal donor of money. They may also object, at least they should object, to a Committee of Arbitrators, not one of whom has made scientific pursuits his specialty. These preliminary points adjusted, let us by all means have an arbitration. There is hardly a sacrifice that ought not to be made in order to retain the cordial assistance of the Chief of the Coast Survey, and the eminent Cambridge Professor of Astronomy. The counsels of such men are of far greater value than the largest endowments, though these are not without their uses.

Close of the Cancemi Trial.

Yesterday MICHAEL CANCEMI was sentenced to be hung for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, the execution to take place on the second of September. The Supreme Court refused to allow the judgment to be arrested by the very ingenious contrivance of the prisoner's counsel. These gentlemen, having proposed the withdrawal of a juror, were strongly inclined to take advantage of that manœuvre as a reason for a new trial. Although they proposed and agreed that eleven jurors should try the cause with the same effect as if there had been twelve, they had the face to ask the Court to regard the verdict of the eleven as no verdict at all. In this they could not be accommodated, and sentence was accordingly pronounced. An application on bill of exceptions for a new trial has already been made, which the Supreme Court will grant or not, in its discretion.

This is CANCEMI's third trial, and the essential witness throughout, the one who saw the murder committed, was LAUTH, the German rag-picker. Without him, it was evident there would be no conviction. On the first two trials he testified consistently to the facts witnessed by him, and was of course produced by the prosecution on the third. It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that he then swore to an attempt of the prisoner's counsel to hire him to leave the country, and that the counsel not only contradicted this statement on oath, but charged LAUTH with soliciting a bribe. It was generally thought that the effect must be to destroy the credit of LAUTH's testimony, as a direct question of veracity had been raised between him and the counsel. But the Jury, as we must conclude from their verdict, preferred to believe the rag-picker. At all events, CANCEMI was found guilty, and, as Judge WRIGHT well observed, no enlightened and conscientious person can read the evidence adduced upon the trial without being satisfied that the conviction was just.

Public opinion will not only sustain but applaud counsel for defending by all fair, honorable and legal methods, the friendless and penniless who may be arraigned in our Courts. But to go further, and through any motive, whether benevolent or selfish, to call in the aid of questionable practice or professional trickery, seldom benefits a client, and never fails to damage the standing of counsel.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT SEA.—The fiery Senator from Mississippi has so far conquered his sectional prejudices as to select Portland, in Maine, for his retreat during the dog days. This, certainly, is one of the most sensible acts of Mr. DAVIS' life, and deserves the especial notice of his biographers. But we are sorry to see that even the cool breezes of New-England waters failed to calm the fever in his blood. It so happened that the Anniversary of Independence overtook the honorable Southron on board the ship *Joseph Whitney*, which vessel was, at the time, not far from Boston. Mr. DAVIS was naturally called upon by his fellow-passengers for a Fourth of July speech. By a report which got into the Boston papers, we regret to notice that he was not entirely recovered from the Search question fever. He seemed to forget that the time for *gasconade was past*. The supply already exceeded the demand, even Buncombe ceasing to be an available market. England had acceded to all our demands. But this did not satisfy Mr. DAVIS. His blood was up, and "standing upon the deck of an American ship" he discoursed to the passengers and them concerning the "insulting claims" of Great Britain, the manner in which we resented her insults, and the astonishment with which England heard the echoes of our Senatorial eloquence.

This sort of ventilation oratory might pass in the heat of the "outrage" season, when grave Senators vied with each other in the cheap bravery of brute verbosity, but Mr. DAVIS should never have carried with him to a Summer retreat a red-hot "outrage" oration. It was neither patriotism nor good taste to harrow the souls of his hearers after the occasion had gone by.

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES IN CANADA.—On Tuesday of last week the Canadian Government announced to Parliament that a general reduction of salaries has been resolved upon, commencing with those of the Ministers of the Crown, and extending to the whole body of Government employes. The salaries of members of the Executive Counsel, which are now £1,250 ($6,000) a year, are to be reduced to £1,000, ($4,000,) and those of the Solicitors General from £750 ($3,000) to £600 ($2,400) Ten per cent. is to be deducted from the salaries of public employes in the different departments of the Government. The salary of the Governor-General remains untouched. It is £7,777 15s. 4d. a year—upwards of $31,000. The retrenchment above-mentioned is, doubtless, attributable directly to the "hard times," from which Canada appears to suffer more than the United States. Nevertheless, the reduction is not inordinate, even for good times. Official salaries have always been higher in the Provinces than in the States, a fact for which there can be no good reason. The tendency in Canada to assimilate to republicanism is strong and constant. Monarchical institutions and aristocratic notions lose their force in crossing the Atlantic, and are with difficulty kept alive in a colony, which begins to feel strong enough almost for independence.

PORCELAIN PAINT.—In noticing, a short time since, the ornamentation of our publication office we inadvertently omitted any mention of the new porcelain paint with which part of the wood-work has been covered. This lustrous and brilliant paint is of a pure white, with a surface like fine China, from which it is most properly called porcelain. The surface has the hardness of metal and it can be washed without in any degree dimming its brilliancy. The body of the paint is zinc and it derives its peculiar qualities of hardness and brilliancy from the chemical preparation of the oil with which it is mixed. The agent for the sale of the Porcelain Paint is Mr. A. DIMOCK, No. 14 Cedar-street, and it is used by Messrs. HALL, LITTLE & HALL, No. 311 Fifth-street, who did the painting on the Russian frigate *Japanese*, with this beautiful paint.

The New Line of Bremen Steamers.

Somewhat more than a year since, the Press of New-York called attention to the fact that a large number of powerful screw-steamers were building on the Clyde, and at other European ports, intended as freight and passenger ships between Germany and the Baltic ports and New-York, and predictions were made by intelligent merchants that this class of ships would, ere long, drive our sailing vessels and more expensive steamers from the ocean. Whether these predictions are sooner or later to be fulfilled, or not, and our own merchants to be distanced in a fair competition for the European freight and immigrant trade, it is certain that such a result cannot long be postponed, in view of the rapid increase of the class of steamers referred to, under the auspices of foreign capitalists. A powerful Company, under the title of "The North German Lloyd," composed principally of Bremen capitalists, have just commenced running a line of powerful, first-class screw steamers between this port and Bremen, and after *August there will be four steamers making regular* fortnightly trips between the two ports, and touching at no intermediate port. In the size, construction and perfect adaptation of these vessels for the passenger and freight business, they have never, probably, been excelled by any steamers yet built. The first one of the line, the *Bremen*, Captain H. WESSELS, which is a fair sample of the four, arrived at this port about two weeks since, with a large cargo and nearly full of passengers. She sails again on Saturday next with a better freight than she brought out, and nearly as many cabin passengers. The *Bremen* is a powerfully-built iron steamer of about 2,500 tons register, 345 feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 44 feet depth of hold. She is provided with superior accommodations for 60 first-class; 100 second-class, and 494 steerage passengers—total 650. The style of accommodations and low prices charged for passage by these steamers, place them in powerful competition with every other line now crossing the ocean. The charge for first cabin is $100; for second cabin, $55, and for steerage, $35. Everything is supplied in the first and second cabins, and in the steerage everything excepting mattresses. The saloons are 100 feet by 30, and are completed in a style at once substantial and beautiful. The staterooms of the first cabin are furnished in a style equaling any other steamers afloat. The second cabin, or saloon, which is below the main deck, would be preferred, by a majority of passengers, for its greater security and comfort in rough weather, since nothing which can conduce to the comfort of passengers is overlooked, the only difference being that there are more berths in this than in the upper saloon. There are bath and smoking rooms, for both classes; ladies' and gentlemen's ordinaries, &c. Each vessel carries 8 FRANCIS' metallic life-boats. She is furnished with double equilibrium engines of CAIRD's patent, Greenock, of 750 horse power; cylinders 90 inches in diameter, air-pumps 42 inches; length of stroke 24 inches, and when going at full speed they will make 64 revolutions. She has a three-bladed screw, 17 feet in diameter and 31 feet pitch. Her coal-bunkers will hold 1,000 tons, but 600 tons is all she consumes on each trip, the expenses of which are reckoned at about $25,000. The mail from Bremen pays them about $8,000 per trip, which it is calculated will not generally exceed twelve days. The entire cost of these steamers will not exceed $300,000 each. The next steamer will be the *Hudson*, Captain WENKE; then will follow the *New-York*, (new ship,) Captain VAN SANTEN, and last the *Weser*. They are to leave this port fortnightly on Saturdays.

The agents of the line in this City are Messrs. GELPCKE, KENTGEN & REICHELT.

Musical.

The Academy of Music reopened its welcome portals last evening, but failed to attract those eager crowds which the promise of a cool promenade decorated with fragrant exotics seemed to suggest. The weather of course had something to do with it: a storm threatened, &c., &c. Whatever the cause we were sorry to see so slim an attendance, for the Academy has been decorated with great taste and presents a grand appearance. The entertainment, too, was excellent—HUBARD and ANSCHUTZ conducting an orchestra of sixty of the best performers in the City. For the first time the programme was arranged in a sensible manner—the heavy and light music alternating and not being placed in separate masses as heretofore. Mme. ZIMMERMAN, a good and careful vocalist, and Mr. PERRING, assisted in the singing department, and were warmly received. The entertainment in short was excellent and merited a full audience. A house so capitally ventilated as the Academy, with a vast promenade extending over the parquette to the furthest limits of the stage is not open to the usual Summer objection of heat. The rustling of ladies' dresses and the agitation of the masses keep up a novel and pleasing system of ventilation. These entertainments have only to be known, we trust, to be appreciated. With two of the best conductors in the country, good singers and soloists, and such an orchestra, it would indeed be a shame for the enterprise to perish for want of support.

News From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the British brig *John Butler*, Capt. PARK, we have papers from Santiago de los Caballeros (San Domingo) to June 23. They contain a confirmation of the advices already received, that the revolution had finally ended, and the city of Santo Domingo had been unconditionally surrendered to the legitimate authority of the country. BAEZ had left the Island, and the army of Gen. SANTANA had, with great rejoicing, entered the city. The papers are full of the official [illegible], but contain no additional particulars of interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Superior City Controversy—The Town Site Law of May 23, 1844—Mr. Secretary Thompson's Reversal of his Predecessor's Opinions and his Disregard of Congressional [illegible] of the Law of the United States—Is the New Law Intended for Kansas?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

Your telegraphic correspondent asked a pregnant question the other day, apropos to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the tract of the public lands covered by Superior City. The Secretary had decided that it did not belong to the Chippewa Indian claimants, because they were not American citizens, and were not preëmpting in good faith. He further decided that the application of the County Judge of Douglas County to enter the tract in trust for the original settlers and occupants was rejected. Then says your correspondent, "Who does Superior City belong to?" So the young [illegible] when GARRICK told him his *forte* did not lie in tragedy and did not lie in comedy, exclaimed in despair "Where the devil then does it lie?" Since your telegram was published the Secretary has printed his opinion in the *Union*, where it appears with a great flourish of trumpets as a highly important decision by the Secretary of the Interior.

We take issue on reading this opinion with the Washington editor who can deem any "decision" of any Secretary of the least importance whatever; for what is a decision that decides nothing? Mr. THOMPSON, in this very "decision," shows of how little importance he considers the decisions of his Department when he overrules, right and left, the decisions of his predecessor *in this very case*. It is curious enough to consider the mutability of Departmental law. This case has been pending since the Summer of 1854. Great political and financial interest was brought to bear in the General Land Office to establish four void preëmption certificates which had been issued to certain half-breed Indians, for the benefit of the proprietors of Superior, a town in which Senator BRIGHT, CORCORAN the millionaire banker, RIGGS his former partner, RICE, the delegate from Minnesota, NELSON, now United States Judge in Minnesota, and certain other operators were largely interested. The General Land Office wabbled a little in its judgment, and an appeal was taken to the *Secretary of the Interior*. Mr. MCCLELLAND kept the papers on his table a twelvemonth, and the case was very industriously and intelligently examined by Dr. FRAILEY, a gentleman of great experience in the office and perfectly familiar with the whole land system. The case was, on his suggestion, as we have understood—at all events on certain points stated by him—referred to the late Attorney-General, Mr. CUSHING. This gentleman returned two opinions of considerable length and more than his usual ability, which are to be found in the seventh volume of the *Opinions of the Attorneys-General*. These opinions were adopted by Mr. MCCLELLAND as settling the law of the Superior City case. They were transmitted to the General Land Office as the *guides for its determination*; and the Commissioner was directly instructed to receive one of them as furnishing a rule of action for his Bureau in reference to the question determined, arising under the act of May 23, 1844. On these opinions questions of fact were transmitted for examination to the Land Office at Superior, to which it is only necessary to refer. The facts were found all against the half-breed preëmptors, and the case was returned to Washington *that the law might be applied to the facts*.

But now a new order of things existed in the Interior Department. The old Secretary was out of his seat. Dr. FRAILEY was deceased, much lamented by all who knew his many virtues, and a great loss to the public. Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING was no longer an oracle to the prevailing powers. The case was readjudicated. Less experienced men than Dr. FRAILEY undertook to revise his *judgment*; and an opinion was written up for Mr. THOMPSON to put his his signature to, which was very judicious and conclusive where it followed the law of the case, and the language of Mr. CUSHING, but ran into ludicrous blunders the moment the writer undertook to set up for himself and to manufacture some new law for the occasion. The whole interpretation of the act of May 23, 1844, which is an act regulating municipal preëmptions,—which had been deliberately adopted by the Department from Mr. CUSHING's opinion, was overruled and an entirely new interpretation of it set up—and the case was disposed of upon bran new law, which the next Secretary will scatter to the winds. *If that is a miserable servitude where the law is vague and uncertain, what sort of a slavery must that be where there is no law but such as a Secretary's Clerks may make for the nonce?*

On examining the opinion of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, the source of his difficulty and of his difference from his predecessor and the Attorney-General, is obvious. Mr. MCCLELLAND and Mr. CUSHING interpreted the law from the *body* of it, Mr. THOMPSON advises from the title. "The title," says Mr. THOMPSON, "as well as the words employed," &c. Again, "referring to the title of the act, it may easily be *determined*," &c. Here is a Daniel come to judgment. There is no ambiguity in the words of the act, but the title, which is no part of the act, is employed to "determine" the sense of those words, and, indeed, is the key of the Secretary to its whole construction. Mr. CUSHING and Mr. MCCLELLAND read the act, and construed the act; but Mr. THOMPSON has stuck fast at the title, and has reversed a well-settled interpretation of the act drawn from the enacted words by a studious cogitation of words that are not enacted at all.

The worst feature in this case, however, is the adjudication by the Secretary of matters that were not in judgment before him. The law of 1844 refers the application of the County Judge to enter a town-site to the "proper Land Office," or the office in the district where the town is situated. The application was duly made there, but the Register and Receiver could not act upon it, pending the controversy with regard to the half-breed certificates, and gave a receipt to this effect for the money paid. When the question came up on the validity of the half-breed certificates, the Secretary undertook to act also on the application of the County Judge, which had not yet been passed upon by the "*proper Land Office*," as the law expressly requires. This the Secretary *could do*—for he has done it—the principle on which the Illinois Justice sustained his somewhat questionable jurisdiction over larger amounts than the laws contemplated. But the secretary could not do this lawfully, nor without committing a gross outrage upon the rights of individuals.

It is sufficient to show the "great importance" of this decision of Mr. THOMPSON to state that it in effect subverts the uniform and unquestioned law of the General Land Office since 1836. It breaks down rules and principles on which hundreds of towns have been hitherto selected, settled and occupied. It repeals so much of the preëmption law of 1841 as excludes "any portion of the public land that has been selected as the site of a city or town" from agricultural preëmptions. It repeals entirely the mode prescribed by the laws of 1841 and 1844, *in pari materia* of settling and occupying town sites, and renders it impossible to secure them by any law except the permission of the Secretary in every case. This opens an enormous amount of patronage to the Department. It will increase tenfold the corruptions of our land system. And if there were not a Supreme Court in the land, it would work ruinous injustice to hundreds and thousands who have pioneered the improvement of the public domain by the selection and settlement of eligible town sites.

Is there a "nigger" in this wood-pile? Has Mr. THOMPSON repealed all the existing laws on the subject of town sites, in order to get at certain Republican operators in Kansas and Nebraska? That he has repealed all the existing laws for the protection of City pioneers, is certain. That he has not been stimulated to make this repeal by any bad motives, the charitable will hope. That he has committed the most gross blunders in his exposition of these acts, every well-informed lawyer, who reads the laws of his country, will know.

CRICKET—THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.—Great interest is displayed in the above match, which was commenced yesterday morning at the St. George's Cricket Ground, back of Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Seven of the eleven from Philadelphia are Americans, and their play was remarkably fine. The score at the close of the day was:

St. George, 1st innings............59 runs

St. George, 2d innings............[illegible] runs

With two more wickets to go down.

Philadelphia, 1st innings............77 runs

The wickets will be pitched again at 10 o'clock this morning for the continuation of the match. The manly, and, at the same time scientific, and safe way in which the majority of cricketers catch the ball, without waiting for it to touch the ground, ought to be practiced more generally by our base ball players, as it would certainly make our national game much more interesting and manly.

BASE BALL TO-DAY.—Those who wish to witness the great base-ball match between Brooklyn and New-York, to take place to-day, (the 13th,) at 2 o'clock P. M., can take the steamer [illegible], which leaves Fulton Market-slip at 10 A. M. and at 1 P. M., connecting at Hunter's Point with the Flushing Railroad to convey passengers to the course. The cars will return as soon as the game is over.

THE LECOMPTON FRAUD.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

Delivered at Chicago, July 9.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

MR. DOUGLAS said:

I can find no language which can adequately express to this vast assembly my profound gratitude for the magnificent welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion. This vast sea of human faces indicates how deep an interest is felt by the people in the great questions that agitate the public mind, and underlie the foundations of our free institutions. A reception like this, so enthusiastic that no one man can be the object of the enthusiasm, clearly shows that there is some great principle which sinks deep into the human heart, and involves the rights and liberties of a whole people.

What has brought you together with a unanimity and a cordiality never before excelled, if equaled, on any occasion? I have not the vanity to believe that it is any personal compliment to me. It is an expression of your devotion to that great principle of self-government to which my life for many years has been, and, in the whole of the future, will be, devoted. If there is any one principle dearer and more sacred than all others in free governments, it is that which asserts the right of every people to form and adopt their own fundamental laws, and to manage and regulate their own internal affairs and domestic institutions.

When I found an effort being made, during the recent session of Congress, to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, and to force that State into the Union with a Constitution which the people had rejected by ten thousand majority, I felt bound, as a man of honor, as a representative of Illinois—bound by every consideration of duty, fidelity and of patriotism, to resist to the utmost of my power the consummation of that fraud. We did resist it, and resisted it successfully, until the attempt was abandoned. We forced them to refer that Constitution back to the people of Kansas, to be accepted or rejected, as they should decide at an election which is fixed for the first Monday in August. It is true that the mode of reference and the form of submission were not such as I could sanction with my vote, for the reason that it discriminated between Free States and Slave States—providing that if they came in with the Lecompton Constitution they could be received with 35,000; but if they chose to demand another Constitution more consistent with their sentiments and their feelings, they should not be received into the Union until they had 93,420 inhabitants. [Cheers.]

I did not consider that mode of submission fair, for the reason that any election is a mockery which is not free, any election is a fraud upon the rights of the people which holds out inducements for affirmative votes, and penalties for negative votes; [cheers;] but while I was not satisfied with the mode of submission, while I resisted that mode to the last, demanding a fair, a just, a free mode of submission; still when the law passed it has placed it within the power of the people of Kansas, at that election, to reject the Lecompton Constitution, and then make out another in harmony with their opinions and their principles instead. I do not believe that either the penalties on the one hand, or the inducements on the other, are going to force that people to accept a Constitution to which they are irreconcilably opposed. All I can say is, that if their votes can be controlled by such considerations, all the sympathy that has been expended upon them has been misplaced, and all the efforts made in defence of their rights of self government were made in an unworthy cause, and if they are to be influenced in the result by these considerations.

Hence, my friends, I regard that Lecompton battle as having been fought and the victory won, because the arrogant demand for the admission under the Lecompton Constitution unconditionally, whether the people wanted it or not, was abandoned, and the principle which recognizes the right of the people to decide for themselves was substituted in its place. My friends, while I devoted my best energies, all my energies, mental and physical, to the vindication of that great principle; and while its result has been such as will enable that people to come into the Union with such a constitution as they desire, yet the credit of this great moral victory is to be divided among a large number of men of various and different political creeds. [Cheers.] I rejoiced when I found, in this great contest, the Republican Party coming up manfully and sustaining the principle that the people of each Territory, when coming into the Union, had a right to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits.

I had seen the time when that principle was controverted. I had seen the time when all parties did not recognize the right of the people to have Slavery or Freedom—to tolerate or prohibit Slavery as they chose—but this power was claimed by the Congress of the United States to the exclusion of the decision of the people of the Territory, and when I found, upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, the Republicans and the Americans of the North joining with, and I may say, too, some glorious American and Old Line Whigs from the South, [applause] like CRITTENDEN and BELL, [applause] when I saw these gentlemen uniting with a portion of the Democracy to carry out, and vindicate the rights of the people to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits, I was rejoiced within my secret soul, for I saw an indication that the American people, when they came to understand the principle, would give it their cordial support.

The Crittenden bill was as fair, as perfect an exposition of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as could be carried out by any bill that man ever devised, and it proposed to refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas, with the right to accept it or reject it, as they pleased, at a fair election, to be held in pursuance of law; and in the event they rejected it and formed another in its stead, then they became a State under the Constitution of which they approved. The bill was just in all its provisions. I gave it my cordial support, and I was rejoiced when I found that it had passed the House of Representatives, and for a time I entertained the hope that it would have passed the Senate.

I regard, therefore, the great principle of Popular Sovereignty as having been vindicated and made triumphant in this land as a permanent rule of the public policy in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States. Illinois took her position upon this principle many years ago. You will recollect when, in 1850, after the passage of the compromise measures of that year, I returned home; that there was great dissatisfaction at my course in supporting those measures. [Cry of "shame."] I appeared before the people of Chicago at a mass meeting and made a vindication of each and every one of those measures, and by reference to that speech, which was printed and circulated broadcast throughout the State at that time, you will find that I there said these measures are all founded upon the great principle that a free people ought to possess the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and while these things were conferred by the Constitution upon the people of the States, I saw no reason why the same principle should not be extended to all the Territories of the United States.

A general election was held in this State a few months afterward, at which all these questions were thoroughly canvassed, and members were instructed in regard to the wishes of their constituents upon the measures. When that election was over the members assembled, and proceeded to consider the merits of those measures, and what was the result of their action? They passed resolutions, first repealing the Wilmot Proviso instruction, and in lieu of that they adopted another in which they declared that the great principle which asserts the right of the people to make their own form of government and establish their own institutions, is the birthright of freemen, the gift of Heaven, and a legacy from our ancestors, established by the blood of the Revolution, and that no limitation on that right must hereafter be inserted in any government for the Territories, either as a Territory or in their Constitutions when they became States. That resolution, thus declaring the great principle of self-government, as applicable to the Territories and States, passed the House of Representatives in that State by a vote of 61 in the affirmative and only four in the negative.

Thus you find an expression of public opinion—enlightened, educated public opinion—by the representatives of Illinois in 1851, approaching nearer to unanimity than has ever been obtained on any controverted question. That resolution has stood upon the statute-book of Illinois—on the journal of the State of Illinois—*from* that day to this, a standing instruction to the Senators from Illinois, and a request to her Representatives to carry out that principle in all future cases. Illinois, therefore, stands prominent as a State which stood forward early, and established her platform, concurred in by Whigs and Democrats alike, applicable to this Slavery question—that hereafter the people of the Territories and States were to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and that no limitation on that right was to be permitted in any form. [Applause.]

Hence what was my duty in 1854, when it became necessary to bring forward a bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska? Was it not my duty in obedience to that Illinois platform—to that standing instruction adopted almost unanimously—was it not my duty to incorporate in that Nebraska bill the great principle of self-government, declaring that it be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way? I did introduce that principle—I incorporated it into the Nebraska bill, and perhaps I did as much as any living man in the enactment of that bill, [applause,] by it establishing that doctrine upon the public policy of the country. I then vindicated that principle against assaults from all sections of the Union. During this last session it became my duty to vindicate it from assaults from the other section of the Union. I vindicated it boldly and fearlessly, as the people of Chicago can bear witness, when it was assaulted by Free-Soiler. [A voice, "Yes, old boy."] and during this Congress I have vindicated it equally boldly and fearlessly when it was attempted to be violated by the almost united South. [Applause.] I pledged myself to you on every stump in Illinois in 1854, I pledged myself to the people of other States, North and South, wherever I spoke; I gave the pledge in speeches in the Senate and in Congressional reports, and in every form in which I could reach the public mind or the public ear. I gave the pledge that I, so far as the power should be in my hands, would vindicate that principle, the right of the people to form their own institutions, to establish Free States or Slave States, as they chose, and that that principle should never be violated either by fraud or violence, or by circumvention, or by any other means, if it was in my power to prevent it. [Applause.] I now submit to you, my fellow-citizens, the question for your decision, whether I have not redeemed that pledge in good faith? [Voices, "Yes."] Yes, my friends, I have redeemed it in good faith, and it is a matter of heartfelt gratification to me to find these assembled thousands—this multitude of persons assembled this night, bearing their testimony to the fidelity with which I have vindicated that principle, and performed my pledges.

In connection with that I will be entirely frank with you. My object was to secure the right of the people of each State and of each Territory, North and South, to decide for themselves, and to have Slavery or not, just as they should choose. I am equally frank to say to you, that my opposition to the Lecompton Constitution was not predicated upon the ground that it was a Pro-Slavery Constitution, nor would my action have been different if it had been a Free-Soil Constitution. My speech against the Lecompton fraud was made on the 9th of December, while the vote upon the Slavery clause in the Constitution was not taken until the 21st day of the same month—nearly two weeks afterward. I made my speech against the Lecompton monstrosity, solely upon the ground that it was a violation of the fundamental principle of Free Government, on the ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will. They were adverse to it. Hence I denied the right of Congress to force it upon them, either as a Free State or as a Slave State. [Cries of "Good," "Bravo," "Hear, hear."] I deny the right of the Congress of the United States to force a Free State upon an unwilling people. [A Voice—"Good, again."] I deny the right of Congress to force a slaveholding State upon an unwilling people. I deny your right to force a good thing upon a people unwilling to receive it! [Laughter.] The great principle, the right of every community to judge and decide for itself whether a thing is right or wrong—whether it is good for them to have it, or evil for them to adopt it—the right of free action and the right of free thought—the right of free judgment upon the question is dearer to every true American than any other right under a free government. Hence my objections to Lecompton was that it undertook to force a Constitution upon that people against their will, in opposition to their wishes, and for that reason violated the great principle upon which all our institutions rest.

It is no answer to this argument to say that Slavery is an evil, and hence should not be tolerated. You must allow the people to decide for themselves whether it is a good or an evil. You allow them to decide for themselves whether they desire a Maine Liquor Law or not; you allow them to decide for themselves what kind of common school system they will have; you allow them to decide for themselves as to what kind of a banking system they will adopt, or if they will have any; you allow them to decide for themselves the relation between husband and wife, guardian and ward; in fact you allow them to decide for themselves on all other questions; why not let them decide on this? Whenever you put a limitation upon the right of any people to decide what laws they want, you have destroyed the great fundamental principle of self government. [Applause.]

In connection with this subject, perhaps it will not be improper for me, on this occasion, to allude to the position of those who have chosen to arraign my conduct on this same question. [A VOICE—Talk more to the crowd, and not to the people around you there. ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for the Administration.]

I have observed from the public prints that but a few days ago the Republican Party of the State of Illinois assembled in Convention at Springfield, laid down a platform and nominated a candidate as my successor. [Voice—"No! never!" and slight hisses.] I take great pleasure in saying that I have known personally and intimately for about a quarter of a century the worthy gentleman nominated for my place, and I will say also that I regard him as a kind, amiable, intelligent gentleman, and an honorable opponent, and hence whatever issue I may have with him will be an issue of principle, and not one involving personality. [Loud applause.]

That gentleman made a speech before that Republican Convention which had unanimously nominated him for the Senate, which speech was evidently carefully written and well prepared. It constitutes the basis upon which he proposes to carry on the campaign during this Summer. That speech lays down two distinct propositions, which I shall now notice and upon which I shall take a direct and bold issue with him.

In the first place, he sets out in his speech to say, quoting from Scripture, that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that the American Government divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot stand; that they should all be the one, or all be the other. In other words, he asserts, as a fundamental principle of this Government, that there must be uniformity in the laws—local laws and domestic institutions of each and all the States of this Union. He, therefore, invites all the non-slaveholding States to band together, organize as one body, and make war upon Slavery in Kentucky, upon Slavery in Virginia, upon Slavery in the Carolinas, upon Slavery in all the slaveholding States of the Union, and to persevere in that war until it shall be exterminated. He then invites the slaveholding States to band together as a unit, and make aggressive war upon the Free States of this Union, with a view to establish Slavery in Illinois, New-York and New-England—in every Free State of the Union—and keep up that warfare until it shall be firmly established in their limits. He advocates, boldly and clearly, a war of sections—a war of the North against the South—of the Free States against the Slave States—a war of extermination to be continued relentlessly until the one or the other shall be universal, and all the States shall either become Free or become Slave.

Now, my friends, I must say to you frankly, that I take bold and unqualified issue with him upon that principle. I assert that it is neither desirable nor possible that there should be uniformity in the local laws and domestic institutions of the different States of this Union. The framers of our government never contemplated uniformity in these internal concerns. The fathers of the Revolution and sages who made the Constitution, well understood that the laws and institutions which would suit the granite hills of New-Hampshire, would be utterly unfit for the rice plantations of South Carolina; they well understood that the laws which would suit the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania and New-York, would be utterly unfit for the large mining districts of the Pacific or the lumber regions of Maine. They well understood that a great diversity of climate, soil and pursuits in a Republic as large as this, required different local and domestic relations in each locality adapted to the wants of each separate State, and for that reason it was provided in the Federal Constitution that the thirteen original States should remain sovereign and supreme, within their own limits, in regard to all that was local and internal and domestic, while the Federal Government should have certain specified powers, which were general and national. [A voice—"That you may never die."] The framers of the Constitution well understood that each locality, having separate and distinct interests, required separate and distinct laws, domestic institutions and police regulations, each adapted to its own wants and own conditions; and they acted on the presumption also that these laws and institutions would be as diversified and as dissimilar as the States would be numerous, and that no two would be precisely alike, because the interests of no two were precisely the same. Hence I assert that the great fundamental principle which underlies our complex system of State and Federal Government contemplated diversity and dissimilarity in the local institutions of each and every State then in the Union or hereafter to be admitted into the confederacy. [Applause.]

Hence I conceive that my friend Mr. LINCOLN has totally misapprehended the great principle upon which our Government rests. Uniformity in local and domestic affairs would be destructive of State rights, of State sovereignty, of personal liberty and personal freedom. Uniformity is the parent of despotism the world over, not only in politics but in religion. Whenever that doctrine is proclaimed, that all States must be Free or all must be Slave, that all labor must be white or all must be black, that all persons in each State must have the same privileges, and be governed by the same regulations, you have destroyed the great safeguard of the citizen, thrown around him by the Constitution.

How is this uniformity to be accomplished, if it was desirable and possible? There is but one mode in which it could be brought about, and that one mode would be to abolish the State Legislatures, blot out State sovereignty, and merge the rights and sovereignty of the States in one consolidated empire, vesting Congress with plenary power to make all the police regulations, and domestic concerns and local laws throughout the limit of the Republic. When you shall have done that, you will have uniformity; then you will have all the States free or all slave; then slaves will vote everywhere or nowhere; then you will have a Maine liquor law in every State or in none; then you will have uniformity in all things, local and domestic, by the authority of the Federal Government; but when you have uniformity, you will have constituted these thirty-two States—independent at present—into one consolidated empire, with a uniformity of despotism reigning paramount throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Applause.]

Hence, my friends, I am driven irresistibly to the conclusion that diversity, dissimilarity and variety in our local and domestic institutions, are the great safeguards of our liberties; that the framers of our institutions were wise and sagacious and patriotic when they made this Government a confederation of sovereign States with a Legislature for each, that Legislature having the power to make all domestic institutions and laws to suit itself; and if we expect to maintain our liberties, we must preserve the sovereignties of the States—we must maintain and carry out that great principle of self-government incorporated in the compromise of 1850, indorsed by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and embodied and carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and vindicated this year by the refusal to bring Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which she had voted down.

The other proposition advanced by Mr. LINCOLN in his speech consists in a crusade against the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground of the Dred Scott decision. On this question also I desire to say to you unequivocally, that I take direct or distinct issue with him. I have no warfare to make on the Supreme Court of the United States [applause] either on account of that or any other decisions which they have pronounced from that bench. The Constitution of the United States has provided that the power of the Government—and the constitutions of the several States had the same provisions—shall be divided into three departments—the executive, legislative and judiciary. The right and the province of expounding the Constitution and the construction of law is vested in the judiciary established by the Constitution. As a lawyer, I feel at liberty to appear before a Court and controvert any principle of law while the question is pending before the tribunal; but when a decision is made, my private opinion, your opinion, all our opinions must yield to the majesty of that authoritative adjudication—[cries of "Good," and cheers]—and I wish you to bear in mind that this involves the great principle upon which our rights and our liberties and our property all depend. What security have you for your property—for your reputation—for your personal rights, unless the courts are to be upheld and their decisions respected, when once finally rendered by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution?

I do not choose, therefore, to go into an argument with Mr. LINCOLN in reviewing the various decisions that the Supreme Court has made either upon the Dred Scott case or any other, and I have no idea of appealing from the decision of the Supreme Court upon a constitutional question to a decision of a town meeting. [Cheers.] I am aware that an eminent lawyer of this city, now no more, once said that the State of Illinois had the most perfect judicial system in the world, subject to one exception, which could be cured by a slight amendment. That amendment was that the laws should be changed so as to allow an appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on all constitutional questions, to two Justices of the Peace. [Cheers and laughter.] My friend LINCOLN assures me that that proposition was when I was a Judge of the Supreme Court. If that be true, I don't think that that fact adds any greater importance or weight to the suggestion. It matters not to me who was on the bench, whether Mr. LINCOLN or myself, a Lockwood or a Smith, or whether it was a Taney or a Marshall; yet the decision of the highest tribunal of a nation on the Constitution of the country must be final until it has been reversed by equally high authority. Hence I am opposed to this doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN's, by which he proposes to take an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon these high constitutional questions, to a Free-Soil or Republican caucus situated in the country—yes, or to any other caucus or town-meeting. I respect the decision of that august tribunal; I shall bow in deference to it. I am a law-abiding man; I will sustain the Constitution of my country as our fathers have made it, and I will yield obedience to the laws, whether I like them or not, as I find them on the statute-book. I will sustain the judicial tribunal and the constituted authorities in all matters within the pale of their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution. But I am equally free to say that the reason assigned by Mr. LINCOLN for resisting the decision of the Court in the Dred Scott case does not commend itself to my approbation. He objects to it because that decision declares that a Negro descended from African parents, who were brought here and sold as slaves, is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States. He says it is wrong, because it deprives the Negro of the benefits of that clause of the Constitution which says that citizens of one State shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. In other words, he thinks it is wrong, because it deprives the Negro of the privileges, immunities and rights of citizenship, which pertain, according to the decision, only to the white man. I am free to say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion this Government of ours is founded on a white basis. It was made by white men for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men in such a manner as they should determine. It is also true that a Negro or Indian, or any other man of an inferior race to the white man, should be permitted to enjoy, and humanity requires that he should have all the rights and all the privileges and all the immunities which he is capable of exercising consistent with the safety of society. I will give him every right and every privilege which his capacity will enable him to enjoy consistent with the good of society where he lives. But you may ask me what are those rights and privileges? My answer is that each State must decide for itself the nature and extent of those rights. Illinois has determined for herself. We have decided that the negro shall not be a slave. We have, at the same time, decided that he shall not vote nor hold office, nor serve on juries, nor enjoy political privileges. I deny the right of any other State to complain of our policy on that subject, or to interfere with or attempt to change it. On the other hand, the State of Maine has decided that in that State a negro may vote on an equality with a white man. The sovereign power of Maine had a right to prescribe that rule for herself. Illinois has no right to complain of Maine for conferring negro suffrage, nor has Maine any right to interfere with or complain of Illinois for denying negro suffrage. On the other hand, the State of New-York has decided in her Constitution that a negro may vote, provided he owns $250 worth of property, and not otherwise. The rich negro may vote, but the poor one shan't. Although that distinction does not commend itself to my judgment, yet I say that the sovereign power of New-York had a right to prescribe that form of the elective franchise if she chose to do so. On the other hand, Kentucky and Virginia, and other States, have provided that negroes, or a certain class of them in those States, shall be slaves, having neither social nor political rights. Without indorsing the propriety of that decision, I assert that Virginia has the same power, in virtue of her sovereignty, to tolerate slavery within her limits, that Illinois has to banish it forever from her borders.

I assert the right of each State to decide for itself on all these questions, and I do not subscribe to the doctrines of my friend LINCOLN, that uniformity is either desirable or possible. I do not acknowledge that they must all be free or that they must all be slaves. I do not acknowledge that the negro must be our equal everywhere or nowhere. I do not acknowledge that the Chinese must have the same rights in California that we would confer upon him here. I do not acknowledge that the Coolie, imported into this country, must necessarily be put upon an equality with the white races. I don't acknowledge any of these doctrines of uniformity in local or domestic regulations in the different States. Thus you will see, my fellow-citizens, that the issue between Mr. LINCOLN and myself, as the respective candidates for the United States Senate, is made up in a direct, unequivocal, fair issue. He goes for uniformity of domestic institutions, for the war of sections, until one or the other shall yield. I go for the great principle of the Nebraska bill, for the right of the people of each State to decide for itself. On the other point Mr. LINCOLN goes for a warfare upon the Supreme Court of the United States because of their judicial decision. I yield obedience to, and acquiesce in, the final determination of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation upon our Constitution. He objects to the Dred Scott decision because it does not put the negro in possession of the rights of citizenship on an equality with the white man. I am utterly opposed to negro equality with white men. I repeat, that this nation is a nation of white people, a people composed of European descendants, a people that have established this Government for themselves and their posterity, and I am in favor of preserving not only the purity of their blood, but the purity of the government, from all mixed races or amalgamations. We have seen the effects of these mixed races of superior and inferior races, this mixture of white men, and Indians, and Negroes. We have seen it in Mexico, in Central America and in South America, and in all the Spanish-American States. Its result has been deterioration, demoralization, and degradation below the capacity for self-government. I am opposed to taking any step that recognizes the Negro or Indian as the equal of the white man, to have a voice in the execution and administration of the Government. I would extend to the Negro and the Indian, and all dependent races, every right, every privilege, and every immunity consistent with the safety of the white race, but equality he never should have, either political or social, or in any other respect whatever. Then, my friends, you see the issue is very distinctly drawn. I stand by the same platform that I have so often proclaimed to you and to the people of Illinois heretofore. I stand by the Democratic organization, yield obedience to its usages, and support its regular nominees. I indorse and approve the Cincinnati Platform. I adhere to, and intend to carry out as a part of that platform, the great principle of self government, which recognizes the right of the people of each State and Territory to decide for themselves upon their domestic institutions. In other words, if the Lecompton issue shall arise again, you have only to turn back and see where you have found me for the last six months, and then rest assured you will find me in the same position, battling for the same principles, and vindicating it from any assault from whatever quarter it may come, so long as I have the power.

Thus you have the outline of the propositions which I intend to discuss before the people of Illinois during the coming campaign. I have made up my mind to appeal to the people against the combination that has been made against me!—the Republican leaders having formed an alliance, an unholy and unnatural alliance, with a portion of unscrupulous Federal office-holders. I intend to fight that allied army wherever I meet them. I know they deny the alliance, but yet these men who are trying to divide the Democratic Party for the purpose of electing a Republican Senator in my place, are just as much the agents and tools of the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN. Hence, I shall deal with this allied army just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol: that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire, when they fired a broadside, whether it hit an Englishman, a Frenchman or a Turk. Nor will I stop to inquire, nor shall I hesitate, whether my blows shall hit these Republican leaders or their allies who are holding the Federal offices and yet acting in concert with them. I do not include all Government office-holders in this remark; such of them as are Democrats, and show their Democracy by remaining inside of the Democratic organization and supporting its nominees, I recognize as Democrats. But those who, knowing they would be voted down inside the Democratic organization, go outside and attempt to divide and destroy it, in consort with the Republican leaders, have ceased to be Democrats, and hence belong to the allied army that is now fighting me and my principles.

My friends, I have exhausted myself, and I certainly have fatigued you, by the desultory remarks I have submitted to you. I will not go on longer to-night. It is two nights since I have been to bed; I have a right to a little sleep to-night. I will, however, have the opportunity of meeting you and addressing you face to face on, I trust, more than one occasion, before the November election is held. In conclusion, I must again say to you, and justice to my own feelings demands it at my hands, that I should say my gratitude for the welcome you have extended on this occasion knows no bounds, and can be described by no language which I could command. I feel that I am literally at home among my constituents. This welcome which you have extended has amply repaid me for every effort that ever I have made in the public service for the twenty-five years that I have held office at your hands. It not only compensates for the past, but it furnishes an inducement and incentive for future effort which no human heart could feel, which had not witnessed the magnificent reception you have extended to me this night on my return.

The Crops—New-York.

A letter from Genesee, Livingston County, New-York, states that "times in that vicinity still point downward! I hear of no Winter wheat that will escape the weevil; I don't believe we shall harvest a hundred bushels in the towns of Genesee and Avon. The insect also attacks rye and barley, and is doing a great deal of damage to the north of us, but not quite so much in Groveland and towns southwest."

Murray Hill and Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Emboldened by the cheery notice of our woes in your paper, I will add a little of my own personal experience of the manners and customs of our *bête noir*, the Harlem Railroad. I shall not go into the arguments which can be made, and have so often been made, by the citizens against this wholesale nuisance, for they and the facts upon which they are based are legion, and are known to everybody and to none better than the Company aforesaid.

We are perfectly satisfied with the justice of our cause, as recognized by the repeated ordinances of the City Government, which seem only made to be disregarded by this Company, which arrogates to itself the whole control of and right of way on the upper part of the Fourth-avenue; in short, they seem to regard the avenue as their own property, and statements to that effect, more in earnest than in jest, are frequently made by the employes of the road, when spoken to about the constant infractions of the rights of the citizens.

I wish now to make our grievances and troubles as patent to our fellow citizens as they are to ourselves. Heaven forbid that we should wish them to suffer with, but only for us, and in so doing to recognize fully the position we are in, and to obtain as good an idea of the sufferings of our Murray Hill community as I can give them.

Does everybody know the extent of Murray Hill? if not, I will tell them that it extends from about Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, and from Third to Sixth avenues, thus embracing within its limits no inconsiderable portion of the City, all of which is nearly built up, and with a class of houses that will compare favorably with any in the City. Now the engine-house of the Harlem Railroad is between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and neither it nor any of their buildings are a credit to themselves or the City, *and indeed the whole of them are such poor affairs that they look as though the Company, when they built them, did not regard permanence of location as probable.* The engines fire up sometimes, it may be, in the old-fashioned way, but it is conjectured by curious persons in this vicinity that it is more frequently done with oily rags, &c., to judge by the disagreeable odor emitted. When ready, they run out upon their track, waiting till the train is made up, perhaps a quarter of an hour, perhaps more, all the time *belching* forth, sometimes sulphurous gases and smoke, sometimes wood-smoke, but always *smoke*, in great volume. If it be calm, and it is mostly so at this season, it diffuses itself lazily through the atmosphere, and remains some time. If there is a breeze, then one or the other side of the hill has a full benefit of it; and woe to the good housewife whose clothes are hung out to dry, for the deposit of cinder and soot is at times so great as to require them to be washed again and again. If I thought the President of the Harlem Railroad Company would accept, I should be tempted to send him an invitation to pass a few days with me, by way of inspecting and judging for himself what our "FEELINKS" must be.

But *faute de mieux*, I captured a Western Railroad President, installed him in a back room in the house, opened the windows, (thermometer 86°,) and left him to his fate. I believe up to this time *that* President had never been known to swear, but you ought to hear him now. Mr. Editor, I do not dare to say all he said, but he pronounces the whole concern the most abominable nuisance of which he could conceive, and said (like Mayor WOOD, our best friend!) he did not see how we had stood it so long.

The engine, then, having disgusted everybody but the Harlem Railroad people with its baptism of nastiness, proceeds up the tunnel at the rate of six miles per hour, sending out another installment of the same character through the charming specimens of chimney architecture over the tunnel, and so on until out of sight, or out of smoke.

Now if kind readers and you, Mr. Editor, will bear in mind that with the thermometer above 80° the windows and doors must be open, and, also, how subtle and penetrating is smoke, they and you will have some idea of our sufferings; they are, indeed, intolerable, and the only way for you all to realize them, is to stop up all your chimneys one of these hot days, and then make a fire of wood and coal! So much for smoke!

Let us see now what the Road does for the Fourth-avenue. I will not ask you or your readers, Mr. Editor, to imagine Second, Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue to be suddenly barricaded in the night, and then the consternation and anger of the inhabitants thereat next morning; but I will merely ask them to go up to the *break* of Fourth-avenue at Thirty-third-street, and there they will see a great, ugly and begrimmed monster of a tunnel-mouth occupying one-third and the centre of the avenue, and on the east side they will see the avenue cut down perpendicularly, only leaving a passage-way on the *westerly side*, little more than a footpath, and not good even for that; for a great part of the time it is occupied by locomotives going in, coming out, and frequently standing on the track across said passage-way, entirely and effectually blocking up this great public thoroughfare. Persons are frequently forced to make a detour by Madison and Lexington avenues, to get up or down town. The accommodation of omnibuses we are entirely deprived of. Indeed, persons even without this stoppage are not very desirous of frequenting this part of the avenue immediately below the tunnel, as the cars after being detached from the engine frequently rush down the track at a fearful speed, twelve or more miles the hour, though the City ordinance forbids a greater rate than six miles the hour. This is the cause of the killing and maiming of persons that at different times has taken place on this road.

In short, this Railroad Company has deliberately and determinedly cut off and stopped, without authority of law, all travel upon this frequented and valuable business avenue, obstructing citizens in their lawful calling, endangering their lives, and occasionally if not oftener, putting an end to them, and all from a mutinous and obstinate indifference to the repeated Acts of the City Councils against them, and of the wishes of the citizens; and indeed to their own best interests. They have not scrupled to break their promise made as to compliance with the laws of the City with reference to removal to Forty-second-street, time and again, and their whole occupation in this respect seems to be to break laws, and set them and the citizens at defiance, staving off the action which they know will most certainly take place sooner or later.

In short, Mr. Editor, they have for years run their track through the *Plumb Gut cut*, and are in more ways than one, "*a stink in the nostrils of the land.*"

Yours respectfully,

A PROPERTY HOLDER ON MURRAY HILL.

The Open Polar Sea.

MR. EDITOR: It appears to me that the interest in a Northwest Passage is nearly or quite ended, but the interest in that Polar sea is on the increase. I remember reading several years ago in "Brydone's Tour," that he talked with the Captain of a whale ship, and the Captain stated that the North Pole was an open sea, which he had seen on his expedition in search for whales, about fifty years ago, and Dr. METCALF, an American Philosopher, shows that the greatest point of cold is some degrees this way from the North Pole; and explains, on philosophical principles, why it must be so.

I am rather inclined to think that if an expedition was got up to solve *this* mystery, that plenty of adventurers might be found to engage in it. It is an exceedingly interesting subject. Yours, &c., O. H.

Law Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article, in your paper of July 7, in which you call upon some man in the City "to make the reform of our administration of criminal justice the work of his life," I am induced thereby to submit the following plan of reform:

The evil is admitted by lawyers to its fullest extent—but what can they do to remedy it, so long as the great root of the evil is permitted to live and govern the whole tree, untouched? The people have adopted a constitution which no legislature or lawyer can set aside, even for the sake of promoting justice.

The radical error is in a complicated system of Courts—with concurrent jurisdiction—to which add a want of harmony among the Judges, and often great incapacity and you have a complication of evils enough to discourage any but the most sanguine from making any attempt at reform.

A lawyer is inclined to think that if the people choose to tolerate and even to cherish such evils, he can live under it as long as they can, and about as comfortably.

The truth is, the business of this City and the Court of Appeals has outgrown the Constitution—it makes no adequate provision for such an immense increase of law business, and the Legislature has been compelled to try and evade it by establishing Courts and tribunals never contemplated by the Constitution.

First—Call a convention of the people, and adopt a Constitution which will not make the number of Judges of the Supreme Court dependent upon the population of this District as compared with the population of other Districts, but one that will authorize the appointment of enough Judges to do the business of a District.

Second—Abolish all Courts except the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Surrogate Court, the Police and Justices of the Peace or District Courts.

Third—Divide the Supreme Court into a General Term, which shall meet every month, and remain in session as long as any business remains unfinished—and into as many special parts or circuits as there are Judges to hold them—giving to one or two parts, if the exigencies of public business require more than one, criminal jurisdiction in all cases, except such petty cases as may be finally determined by a Police Justice or Justice of the Peace; and in any case where the conviction of the prisoner would impose a penalty of more than ten years' imprisonment or of death, require two Judges to hold the Court during the trial; and in case of division of opinion or material exceptions, require them during the trial forthwith to consult the General Term—by written statement or otherwise—so that the opinion of the General Term should be the law of the Circuit during the progress of the trial, and take away all right to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, except in errors of law, certified to be so, in the opinion of at least one Circuit Judge.

Some of the advantages of altering the jurisdiction of our Courts, by abolishing some of them as above, or in some similar manner, are:

First—It retains the present system, which, in theory, is believed to be one of the best among civilized men.

Second—It simplifies the jurisdiction that the Judges cannot [illegible] and counteract each other, all having concurrent jurisdiction, and an appeal lying to the General Term.

Third—It would give a uniform system of practice and construction of the law. One rule being established by the General Term, would then apply to all similar causes or combination of facts. It sometimes happens now that as many rules of construction are adopted as there are different Courts.

And, finally, let the Judges themselves try to avoid the temptation of adopting fine-drawn, hair-splitting differences, and distinctions where they tend, as they most always do, to defeat substantial justice. A.

Emigration Meeting.

COLORED PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 5th, while the cannon were roaring which spoke of liberty for the white races, the colored people were assembled to discuss the project of emigrating the Central America, Hayti, or some land of freedom where they can enjoy true liberty. Spring-street Hall was the place designated, and a respectable meeting was charmed with several very eloquent speeches on liberty, and against proscription. The speeches, as forensic displays, were highly creditable to the colored race, and demonstrated the capacities of that people beyond cavil. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. HOLLEY, of New-Haven, stated that several thousand persons were ready to go (to his personal knowledge) as soon as proper arrangements could be perfected. Men of property and intelligence could scarcely endure the proscriptions and petty persecutions under which they labored. Most of the speakers took the ground that it was highly expedient to discuss the question now, and look the matter in the face. A separate nationality was needed by the colored race, and there were men enough to pioneer in this work. The meetings will be continued, we are informed, and these subjects thoroughly discussed.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1857.

The Corcoran Scandal at Washington.

From the Washington Star.

The affidavit of JAMES J. DICKINS, Esq., which we print below, effectually puts at rest the last batch of aspersions upon our fellow-citizen, W. W. CORCORAN, Esq., growing out of circumstances connected with his domestic affairs, in which he has the hearty sympathy of the parents of all properly-regulated families in this community. Mr. C. has of late been subjected not only to most vexatious annoyance of his family, in New-York, on the part of the party who thus threatened his life, pistol in hand, but perhaps to more serious annoyance from the false publications in prurient newspapers, concerning his domestic affairs.

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.—On the 5th day of July, 1858, at or about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, deponent was passing the corner of Connecticut-avenue at the intersection of H-street; that, passing from said corner to the south side of H-street, opposite the residence of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., his attention was attracted towards the front door of said Corcoran's residence, where deponent saw said Corcoran standing on his steps at said door, and at the same time deponent also saw E. D. de Muruaga, of the Spanish Legation, on the pavement near the front of the steps, with a drawn and presented pistol, the pistol being presented towards said Corcoran, at the same time using violent language, leading this deponent to believe that said assault was committed with the intention of provoking an assault in return by said Corcoran, by drawing a pistol or otherwise, with the purpose then of immediately killing said Corcoran, and that, after said presentation of said pistol, the said Muruaga slowly retreated backwards along the pavement, still using violent language; that this deponent's attention was particularly drawn to the parties from the commencement of the assault to its termination, with nothing to obstruct his view; that this deponent saw no pistol or other weapon drawn by the said Corcoran, or in his possession, during the whole time; neither did said Corcoran advance towards said Muruaga, or make any demonstration of an assault whatever, with the exception of threatening him with the penitentiary.

JAMES J. DICKINS.

CARRYING FAT CATTLE TO MARKET.—A drover communicates to a Western paper some particulars respecting the transportation of cattle to the seaboard. The statement is designed to correct some alleged errors in an article which appeared in this paper, and for this reason we give its material portions. Referring to the TIMES article he says:

"The writer having been engaged in such business, for the past four years, as to enable him to know how live stock is carried from the 'Prairies of Illinois' to New-York, will say that the above does not give a fair statement of facts. The running time as there given is incorrect, and if the TIMES' people had the bills of some of the drovers to foot, for yarding, feed, &c., while *en route*, they would sing a different tune. To show the incorrectness of the TIMES' statement, we will take one principal route, premising that there is nearly or quite the same opportunities for rest, food, and water, by other routes as this. From Springfield, Illinois, stock is taken on the cars to Lafayette, 160 miles, over the Great Western and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads in twelve hours, where they are put into large, commodious yards, and rest 24 hours. From Lafayette to Toledo, 200 miles, 16 hours. At Toledo, they are again driven to pasture or yarded as before named, at least 24, often 48 hours. From Toledo to Dunkirk, 250 miles, they are carried either by the C. & T. and B. & E. Railroads, or by Propellers, (of which there is a regular line built expressly for the trade) across the lake in 22 to 24 hours. At Dunkirk, they have another 24 hours rest and feed, and are then taken to Campville on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 230 miles, in 31 hours. At Campville, they again have 24 hours rest, are reloaded and taken to Bergen, arriving there from one to four days before market day. That there may be exceptions to this rule is possible; that it is the general rule the writer knows to be true."

Personal.

The Secretary of the Interior, says the Washington *Star*, left the capital on Friday, accompanied by his family, for a short visit to his home in Mississippi. Since his accession to his present position, in March, 1857, Mr. Thompson has not before been absent for an hour from his post, except on one occasion, when he went to New-York and was away two days. He is expected to be absent from Washington for three weeks.

The Rev. Charles S. Putnam, of Wallingford, Conn., has accepted a call from the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn. His ministrations as Rector commenced on Sunday last. The Church of the Redeemer is situated on Fourth-avenue, corner of Pacific-street, in a rapidly-growing neighborhood.

The name of Mr. George W. Curtis was appended to the call for the Rutland Convention without his knowledge or consent. At the time the Convention was held Mr. Curtis was absent on a visit West.

The President is sojourning in comfort at his Summer quarters in the "Soldiers' Home."

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

MARRIED

GREGORY—BOORUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. French, JAMES G. GREGORY to EMMA, daughter of Cornelius Boorum, both of Brooklyn.

WAMPOOLE—JONES.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Saturday, July 3, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. FRANCIS D. WAMPOOLE to Miss MARY E. JONES.

KOHLER—CORSON.—At Northfield, S. I., on Sunday, July 4, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. JOHN P. KOHLER to Miss SARAH JANE CORSON, all of Northfield, S. I.

AVERY—GUILFORD.—In Spencer, Mass., on Monday, July 5, by the Rev. S. G. Dodd, J. G. AVERY, of this City, to Miss ELLEN E., youngest daughter of Dr. Jonas Guilford, of Spencer.

DIED.

SELLECK.—In this City, on Monday, July 12, JULIA, only child of Salathiel T. and Emma E. Selleck, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Renwick-st., on Wednesday, July 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCNAUGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, July 11, JESSIE, wife of Andrew McNaught, aged 61 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 West 20th-st.

CHAMPLIN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHUYLER CHAMPLIN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation this day, July 13, at 5 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 18 Washington-place.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, MORGAN JAMES BARTON, infant son of James F. and Violetta M. Hall.

HAYNES.—At Jamesport, L. I., on Sunday, July 4, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JULIA ISABEL, wife of David Haynes, of Harrisburg, Penn., aged 28 years and 5 months.

HAMILTON.—At Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, July 6, LAURENS HAMILTON, son of John C. Hamilton, aged 23 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) from Trinity Church, without further notice.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton, Billiard Palace. 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches.	Gold English Patent Levers.
Diamond and Enm'd Watches.	Gold Chronometers.
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London Duplex Watches.
	T. F. Cooper Watches.
Gold Magic Watches.	Jules Jurgensen Watches.
Gold Lepines.	Independent Second Watches.
Gold Detached Levers.	

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.
OUR STANDARD of silver is ....[illegible] parts pure.
The English sterling silver is ....925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is ....900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, to be serviceable.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory from 10 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 25 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—
SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., [illegible] parts pure; warranted first quality, [illegible].
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID [illegible].

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York. [illegible] per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

PAUL'S FARINA CRACKERS.
These justly celebrated crackers are to be had at any respectable grocery. Those who have tried them once will not be found without them afterward.
To those who require a lunch they are invaluable, as they are easily obtained, and convey more nourishment than anything known, at the same time acting gently on the organs of digestion.
For children they are unequaled. They are pleasant to the taste, and remarkably healthy.
Sold at wholesale by
DREW & FRENCH, Sole Agents,
No. 85 Barclay-st.,
New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LIBERAL REDUCTION of premiums by the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency. Established [illegible].
"American," capital and surplus, $500,000.
"Reliance," capital and surplus, $[illegible].
Losses promptly settled in New-York.
S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.
References, E. & W. COCK & CO., and BURNS, [illegible] & MARSH.
Scrutiny invited as to the character of the Companies.

MEAT FISH FRUIT
Tastes Tastes Tastes
Like Like Like
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT.
After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.
A SECOND-HAND MACHINE OF THE
MARYLAND PATENT,
In perfect order, for sale at about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 323 Broadway, corner [illegible].

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE.
One vol. 12mo, 286 pages.
Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
CONTAINING
One large steel-plate map.
Seventy separate maps.
An index of Telegraphic Stations.
The latest Time Tables.
Through Routes from the East to the West with maps.
Interesting reading matter.
No traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take.
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APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE PLEASURE TOURIST to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Corrected [illegible] Monthly. 25 cents.
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THE POCKET CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS, capable of being folded up without disturbing the game. 50 cents.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

DOWN THEY GO.
See! see! see!
Bug, ant and flea,
Down they reel,
Over they keel;
By Lyon's dust
They're swiftly crushed.
So of his Pills—
Each globule kills
Its mouse or rat;
There's not a cat
Can lay them flat
Like Lyon's staff;
And just a puff
Of Powder fine
Will swift consign
The largest roach
That may encroach
Upon your room
To sudden doom.
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway. The Powder is guaranteed to be free from everything deleterious to human health.

A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
CONSUMPTION.
Persons who have found no benefit from the treatment they have been under, are respectfully invited to call on ELI VONDERSMIEH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this City, after being pronounced incurable and given up to die. From Dr. V.'s long experience and observation in the treatment of consumption, he generally can detect immediately on examination whether he can be successful or not, and he speaks accordingly. He makes it a rule to treat no case longer than ten days. If he cannot check the fatal progress of the disease in that time, he will not lead the sufferer to any further expense. This is quite different from physicians generally; their motto is months and even years, should the patient exist. It is not necessary for a patient residing in the country or distant cities to undertake a long, tedious and expensive journey to avail themselves of his treatment; all that is requisite is a careful description of the symptoms of the case, either written by the patient himself or his physician. Office only for the treatment and cure of consumption, No. [illegible] Bowery. Send for a work which he has written on this disease, which will be given the public gratis.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.
There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing which keeps it cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA—JUST RECEIVED—PIESSE & LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.—The specific virtues of eau de la Reine de Hongrie has rendered it justly celebrated in all parts of the world. It was originally distilled A. D. [illegible], by [illegible], the alchemist and physician of Transylvania. For two centuries its reputation has steadily advanced, till at the present time it has fairly eclipsed all other odorous waters, and that simply from the fact that Hungary water contains a small portion of the rose Marinus, of which its fragrant competitors are destitute. Now, as it is certain that rosemary has the power to increase the memory and invigorate the brain, as noted by the bard of Avon:
"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance,"
we cannot be surprised to learn that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, poets give it the preference.
EUGENE DUPUY, Agent, No. 609 Broadway.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE New-York Times for 1856, the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 182 this Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A SITUATION as salesman in an importing or domestic commission house, by a young man, who has had [illegible] years' experience in the business in two of the [illegible] houses in Philadelphia. Is well acquainted with Philadelphia jobbers and most of the Western jobbers. [illegible] be willing to travel to take orders, having [illegible] experience in that branch of the business. [illegible] the most satisfactory recommendations as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address Z., Box No. 632, Philadelphia Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class [illegible]; understands treatment of horses in all diseases; [illegible] also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be produced. Call at or address No. 27 Chrystie-st. [illegible] Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—[illegible] Leave a note at Mr. ROUSH'S [illegible], No. 527 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., which will be promptly attended to. E. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and [illegible] of work. Apply for three days, at T. LEACH'S [illegible] engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can produce the highest of reference from his last place. No objections to the country for the [illegible]. Call or address a note to C. M., No. 31 West 16th-st., which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; [illegible] City reference. Apply to A. SMITH, seed store, No. 4 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 [illegible]. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. [illegible], C. A. B., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 100, Times Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG [illegible] offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and [illegible]. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general housework or chamberwork, in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF [illegible] years' experience, as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth; would go as lady's maid, being accustomed to traveling to all parts. Will be found fully climated and not subject to be sea-sick, and as such the distance or location no object, but a good home is what is looked for. Apply at No. 367 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, pastry, &c. Is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition; can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or chamberwork, in a private family; will be found a girl of very clean and neat appearance; can speak English fluently, and has the most unqualified recommendations from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation to do up stairwork or general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as first-class cook, or to do general housework or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country; with three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, as cook in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City references, if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, either City or country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 138 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, for general housework, has [illegible] years recommendation from her last place, has no objection to the country. Also by an excellent American cook, has the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid lady, or travel in any part, or at her own residence; can give the best of references. Can be seen at this office, between the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 178.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. [illegible]-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF change of circumstances. A New-England lady, without incumbrance would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 210 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 345 6th-av., in millinery-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 Spring-st.

A LADY, WITH THE BEST REFERENCES, speaking and writing four languages, and understanding sewing and all that is useful in assisting a lady in traveling, wishes to engage with a respectable family about to travel. Address A. B., Box No. 123, Times office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SOUTHERN SALESMAN IN A [illegible] hat, cap and straw goods house; one who has a large acquaintance and can command a good trade, may find a desirable situation by addressing Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York Post-Office, immediately.

WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED PROtestant woman, who understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; must be of an obliging disposition and good tempered. Apply at the second house north of Gates-av., on Clinton-av., (west side,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, A GOOD laundress, and a good nurse and seamstress, to go into the country. Apply between the hours of 7 and 10 this morning, at No. 20 Amity-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, who is familiar with the book business. No others need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 3,010, Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser from near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office No. 370 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 466 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 138 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AUCTION SALES.

PEARS & GOLD, Auctioneers.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE made by G. W. BROWN to HENRY NASTAR, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven [illegible] wagons, four sets of harness, the well known trotting horse Tom Thumb, the fast pacing horse Jim, and a [illegible] mare; also two iron safes, lot of clothing, lot of jewelry, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.
JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at No. 70 West 36th st., near 6th av.; consisting of every description of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining-room furniture of every description. Bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattrass bolsters, pillows, pailliasses, &c., sofa rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, etc.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, Britannia and fancy goods, TUESDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 221 Pearl-st. Catalogue sale of a choice stock [illegible] ware, sold in lots to suit retailers and country buyers. No postponement and sale positive.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, a choice collection of oil paintings by celebrated artists, by catalogue, at the salesroom No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Sale positive.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth; a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier mirrors, marble top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, of entirely new style and superior workmanship, at the old established manufactory No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. PRESDEE.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
A large assortment kept constantly on hand by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE NATIONAL FIFTH READER,
lately issued from the Press, has already been adopted in the Public Schools of New-York, Albany, Lancaster, Pa., and many other important cities. It is pronounced superior to all others.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS.
Law Blanks, Rodgers' Knives, Gold Pens, Portemonaies, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right, which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement, will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office, No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000, INFLUENCE, and a thorough knowledge of the clothing business, wishes a partner, either special or active, with $5,000 to $10,000, to start the above mentioned business. Address H. B., Times office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$1,500.—JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the City, well furnished, and doing a good business. Rent very moderate. To a person about entering business this is an opportunity rarely offered. For particulars, address PRINTER, Box No. 169, Times office.

$2,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN HAVing the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 687, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES WISHING TO CLOSE OUT STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.—Several thousand dollars, cash, with several thousand acres Western land desirably located, will be exchanged for a large stock of goods—staple dry goods preferred. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 109 Times office.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 1 until 3 o'clock, during this month for which 25 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON ......$[illegible]
ORREL, PER CHALDRON 13 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened, by addressing or inquiring of S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856. Dec. 1, 1857.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

THE FLIES ARE ANNOYING!
When you want to take an afternoon nap,
Or—when you want to write a letter,
Or—when trying to enjoy a quiet dinner,
Or—when they go in to drink before you
THE REMEDY IS TO CATCH THEM.
The means, the Patent Fly Trap, that goes by clockwork, and catches a quart an hour.
Peacock Fly drivers for the dining-room. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL......$500,000 00
SURPLUS......$351,858 53

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th August to POLICY HOLDERS to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.

The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.

Capital......$5[illegible]
Surplus......$351,[illegible]

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Fifty per cent to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending July 1, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of August to Policy Holders to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day 6 per cent interest will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.

The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the Stockholders, of 6 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 19th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 462 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
New-York, July 9, 1858.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
F. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.
H. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
New-York, July 2, 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
H. VAN SCHAICK, President.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES [illegible] OFFICES TO LET—In [illegible] on Pearl, New, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

[illegible]
THREE LOFTS [illegible] of the building No. [illegible] BROADWAY, formerly occupied [illegible] as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO WOODEN-WARE DEALERS AND those dealing in house furnishing articles. A first-rate location [illegible] Market; rent very low—$[illegible]. Address [illegible], Box No. 137, Times Office.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. [illegible] Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and [illegible] sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, [illegible] engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, [illegible] 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY brick houses, now finishing, with basement and under-cellar, arranged to be economically heated, and containing all the modern improvements, designed for a genteel family who are desirous of living in their own house, at a moderate cost. Price, $4,000. Located convenient to the 2d and 3d av. Railroads. Apply at the drug store corner Broadway and 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY AND basement houses in Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 200 feet from Fulton av. cars, and 15 minutes' walk from the ferries; these houses are first class, and completed in the very best manner. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depot, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, 42x37, barn and stables; lot 88x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, in Brooklyn, near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood, for a small place in the country, or merchandise; difference, if any, in cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage, $2,500. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; price, $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A TENEMENT HOUSE, NEARLY new, in a good location, and paying ten per cent. on the investment, would trade for a small farm. Address H. F., Box No. 107 Times office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson river, about twenty-five miles from the City of New-York, and ten minutes' walk from the depot of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now in the course of construction, and will be finished about the first of November, which will bring the premises within one hour of the City. Upon the premises there is a good substantial and convenient two-story dwelling, with wing attached, and a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery. For terms and particulars, inquire of W. C. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st., or M. M. DICKINSON, Piermont.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET AT MANHASSETT, L. I.—A pleasant cottage, with garden and about one acre of land, with a running brook on the premises, and situated within five minutes' walk of the bay; is easy of access by steamer to Sands' Point, from which a stage runs to the door. For particulars and terms, which are low, apply to
W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depot, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depot. Apply to C. B. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A HOUSE AND TWO acres of land for sale in Keyport, with a water front on the bay and good bulkhead; garden sauce on the ground for a large family; as nice a place as heart could wish; must and will be sold, as the owner is going away. Apply to Capt. ARROWSMITH, of the steamer Keyport, foot of Murray-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock. P. S.—Possession given in twenty-four hours.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A cottage with a few acres of land improved, must have plenty of both small and large fruit, situated on line of Railroad, within ten or twenty miles of City, and near schools and churches, in exchange for first class Western farms, price not to exceed $8,000 or $10,000. Furnished house preferred. Address H. W. TITUS & CO., No. 151 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depot; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables.

Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.

Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well, calculated for a dairy farm.

The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY, 5½ miles from Newburg, containing seventy acres under a high state of cultivation, good young orchard, good house, barn and wagon-house, a well of the best of water at the door and cistern. No less than $4,000. Half of the money can remain if required. Apply at No. 142 West 17th st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner Court and Joralemon sts. Regular monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen st. corner of Henry. An essay will be read by D. A. SUTTON, Esq. Subject—"True Greatness." The public generally are invited to attend.
GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Union will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, in their room in Clinton Hall. An Essay will be read by Dr. HALLOCK. Subject—The Worker and His Work. The public are invited to attend.
RICH. WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Rec. Sec.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1854, of Columbia College, are requested to meet at Trinity Church, at 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., to attend the funeral of their late class-mate, LAURENS HAMILTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE, NO. 351, dated JUNE 8, 1858, FOR $1,364 22, drawn by H. B. Cromwell & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them and by myself. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to C. H. DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st., North River.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE UNDERSIGNED'S certified CHECK on the Park Bank for one hundred and five dollars. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
J. M. COBURN, No. 323 West 24th st.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked to any person returning the SILVER GOBLET stolen from the house No. 426 4th st.
JOHN ABENDROTH, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858. Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
[illegible] P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
[illegible] A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
[illegible] A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
[illegible] A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] A. M. White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
[illegible] P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 24, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to......$8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to......5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to......5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:25, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets to be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of tourists' guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS from New-York to New-Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day, at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night at 11. No charge for Berths.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 TO $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. New-York to Galway, Ireland.

The splendid steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
will positively leave New-York for Galway, on FRIDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 37, North River. Her accommodations are of the first class.

Passengers will be taken from New-York, through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage to Galway: First class, $90; second class, $[illegible]; third class, $30.

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin.

For passage, freight, and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. DALE & CO., No. 40 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112
Second Cabin Passage......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 14.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 21.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 8

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT......Aug. 7	Aug. 1.	Sept. 4.
ARIEL......Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $[illegible].

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, FORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, 6 A. M.
*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M.	*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.
Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Thursday, July 15, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 16, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6 P. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CONKLIN, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

Time Table for the LONG BRANCH:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, July 10..4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10..6 A. M.
Monday, July 12..3½ P. M.	Monday, July 12..7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 13..3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 13..7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 14..3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 14..7 A. M.
Thursday, July 15..4½ P. M.	Thursday, July 15..7 A. M.
Friday, July 16..5 P. M.	Friday, July 16..7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
For Highlands, Ocean House and Red Bank.	Monday, July 12..3 P. M.
Monday, July 12..1½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 13..3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 13..7 A. M.	Wed'day, July 14..3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 14..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 15..11 P. M.
Thursday, July 15..7 A. M.	

The Leader will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 26, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood......6:30 A. M.
Great Neck......5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove......7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point......7:30 A. M.
Glen Cove......6:00 P. M.	Great Neck......7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood......6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Breakfast and Dinner on board—Landing at Caldwell's, Westpoint, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.—The new and splendid steamer TAMINEND, Capt. R. B. WELLS, will leave Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time for trains for Saratoga and the West; also connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House. Returning, will leave Albany for New-York, landing at the above places, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. T. STANLEY, at the office, foot of Robinson-st., New-York.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7¼, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 18th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 3, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9¾ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9¾ A. M., and 1 and 6 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 9:40 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 88 South-st., corner Pine.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$7,217,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......2,281,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......5,944,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. E. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. E. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$669,491 00
Average amount of Specie......58,963 00
Average amount of Circulation......91,681 00
Average amount of Deposits......426,849 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$568,636 00
Average amount of Specie......67,614 00
Average amount of Circulation......93,234 00
Average amount of Deposits......232,930 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$6,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......4,364,156 33
Notes late Bank of America......$21,365
Average amount of Circulation......79,336 } 101,691 00
Average amount of Deposits......7,530,636 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$12,107,849 07
Average amount of Specie......3,347,676 39
Average amount of Circulation......1,075 00
Average amount of Deposits......6,343,115 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,020,538 74
Average amount of Specie......224,103 83
Average amount of Circulation......99,109 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,068,052 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,771,303 30
Average amount of Specie......1,019,408 83
Average amount of Circulation......371,343 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,502,631 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. Halsey, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,140,620 35
Average amount of Specie......339,584 48
Average amount of Circulation......81,996 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,620,622 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,259,480 75
Average amount of Specie......1,332,309 23
Average amount of Circulation......185,450 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,524,832 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,347,496 07
Average amount of Specie......1,765,750 42
Average amount of Circulation......287,5*3 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,740,527 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,279,451 15
Average amount of Specie......422,977 52
Average amount of Circulation......228,314 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,907,779 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$376,178 48
Average amount of Specie......22,461 57
Average amount of Circulation......106,670 00
Average amount of Deposits......321,677 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
S. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,622,773 48
Average amount of Specie......338,119 73
Average amount of Circulation......189,822 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,151,417 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PRENTISS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$610,090 30
Average amount of Specie......95,156 04
Average amount of Circulation......102,061 00
Average amount of Deposits......294,651 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,965,508 06
Average amount of Specie......791,663 00
Average amount of Circulation......265,068 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,173,934 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$714,748 30
Average amount of Specie......92,636 86
Average amount of Circulation......155,727 00
Average amount of Deposits......551,572 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,115,769 06
Average amount of Specie......664,207 27
Average amount of Circulation......12,6*3 35
Average amount of Deposits......2,145,472 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,509,573 36
Average amount of Specie......973,123 00
Average amount of Circulation......111,020 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,352,204 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,409,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......404,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......120,4[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,260,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......26,345 00
Average amount of Deposits......84,886 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,763,633 85
Average amount of Specie......352,754 23
Average amount of Circulation......133,718 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,610,791 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$746,419 97
Average amount of Specie......108,635 59
Average amount of Circulation......114,236 00
Average amount of Deposits......632,246 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$269,006 85
Average amount of Specie......59,857 26
Average amount of Circulation......30,216 00
Average amount of Deposits......152,516 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,289,089 41
Average amount of Specie......249,230 45
Average amount of Circulation......95,686 00
Average amount of Deposits......936,145 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,405,840 52
Average amount of Specie......374,363 63
Average amount of Circulation......197,819 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,473,941 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts......$844,806 24
Average amount of Specie......241,587 53
Average amount of Circulation......108,774 00
Average amount of Deposits......809,404 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,841,612 94
Average amount of Specie......331,309 65
Average amount of Circulation......241,899 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,582,011 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,740,352 28
Average amount of Specie......2,332,600 70
Average amount of Circulation......311,968 20
Average amount of Deposits......5,030,096 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$877,548 85
Average amount of Specie......172,394 55
Average amount of Circulation......95,186 00
Average amount of Deposits......692,557 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,713,669 40
Average amount of Specie......266,489 56
Average amount of Circulation......169,298 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,299,201 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,814,181 09
Average amount of Specie......1,167,963 46
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank......206,687 81
Average amount of Deposits......3,954,937 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$812,690 95
Average amount of Specie......132,573 83
Average amount of Circulation......24,713 00
Average amount of Deposits......185,838 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$723,337 04
Average amount of Specie......157,600 68
Average amount of Circulation......117,402 00
Average amount of Deposits......707,360 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PRENTISS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,673,753 44
Average amount of Specie......488,157 52
Average amount of Circulation......48,960 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,376,928 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,884,636 31
*Average amount of Specie......2,422,331 31
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank......225,598 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,487,902 63
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,955,343 88
Average amount of Specie......405,030 12
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......132,316 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,398,346 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Barnes, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,434,913 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......122,302 00
Average amount of Deposits......5,437,869 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,461,842 31
Average amount of Specie......229,667 31
Average amount of Circulation......113,998 00
Average amount of Deposits......982,589 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,413,578 23
Average amount of Specie......405,390 83
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank......180,011 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,281,610 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$396,024 96
Average amount of Specie......37,107 19
Average amount of Circulation......93,799 00
Average amount of Deposits......293,966 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$394,005 94
Average amount of Specie......58,794 09
Average amount of Circulation......166,902 00
Average amount of Deposits......143,799 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$251,123 66
Average amount of Specie......21,237 17
Average amount of Circulation......124,814 00
Average amount of Deposits......265,701 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,672,046 24
Average amount of Specie......455,024 72
Average amount of Circulation......101,652 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,524,260 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$610,517 48
Average amount of Specie......130,385 01
Average amount of Circulation......100,993 90
Average amount of Deposits......469,199 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,067,300 65
Average amount of Specie......150,383 67
Average amount of Circulation......137,148 00
Average amount of Deposits......876,045 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,955,048 61
Average amount of Specie......926,040 40
Average amount of Circulation......181,049 33
Average amount of Deposits......3,366,774 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEETE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday morning, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$620,290 08
Average amount of Specie......171,973 00
Average amount of Circulation......115,440 00
Average amount of Deposits......538,145 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. F. Hunter, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. F. HUNTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,483,047 54
Average amount of Specie......723,969 43
Average amount of Circulation......88,150 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,917,346 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$983,713 17
Average amount of Specie......242,393 94
Average amount of Circulation......96,690 00
Average amount of Deposits......714,073 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,136,483 42
Average amount of Specie......206,371 00
Average amount of Circulation......210,103 00
Average amount of Deposits......715,506 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,695,555 00
Average amount of Specie......659,919 00
Average amount of Circulation......99,759 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,394,736 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,333,104 19
Average amount of Specie......232,117 81
Average amount of Circulation......396,135 00
Average amount of Deposits......878,351 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,074,447 57
Average amount of Specie......552,039 69
Average amount of Circulation......106,916 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,631,475 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 15 Cliff-st.
WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN H. SCOTT.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. S. S. BACHMAN as partner in my business. The firm from this day will be J. GARSON & CO.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.
J. GARSON.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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NOS. 77 AND 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

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James Boorman, New-York.
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E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.
[illegible], Albany.
[illegible], Boston.
[illegible], Buffalo.
[illegible], Philadelphia.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$160,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent. Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,600,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange place, New York.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. loan of 1846 and Sixes of 1872; Mobile City Eight per cent. (renewed) Bonds and other State loans, for sale by S. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, 50 Wall st.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST COUPONS.—The remaining unpaid Coupons of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due July 1, 1858 will be paid at the Bank of North America.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company's Stock, hypothecated. Apply to ROBERT PATON, No. 74 Broadway.

WANTED—A LOAN OF FROM $2,000 TO $5,000; also, a desirable house for sale at a bargain. Apply to C. M. FREEMAN, Attorney, No. 33 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE,
July Interest for 1858.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASHN. R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 24th-st. and 4th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of [illegible] sent free by

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 case of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 38 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one;* viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 53 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of disease, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's *Red Drop*, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WILLIAM E. KINGSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. [illegible] Gold-st., [illegible], New-York.
[illegible]
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st. [illegible]
Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, [illegible] continues the practice of his profession [illegible]. All complicated diseases of the [illegible] Consultations in English, French and [illegible] from 8 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This celebrated and positive invigorator [illegible] from the nervous and reproductive organs [illegible] into the nervous organization that degree of [illegible] which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, [illegible] the gastric juices of the stomach, it enables them to readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man carried on in a more vigorous and harmonious [illegible]. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 322 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, MAKES the most perfect cures of private diseases ever known. Dr WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, and other works, price $1. Sole reliance for permanent cure. Dr. WARD invites all disappointed elsewhere. Cures guaranteed without mercury, or hindrance from diet. Recent cases cured in three days. Medical book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills $5 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor; perfectly private, and arranged so that patients never meet. Dr. WARD attends till 10 o'clock at night. Afflicted call without delay. No charge for consultation.

DR. E. CORBETT, NO. 10 DUANE-STREET, adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other disease of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly-educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is painful to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C. when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above specialities in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diploma in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

TO CURE OR PREVENT CHOLERA MORBUS, use Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH DYSPEPSIA? Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters is a certain cure.

ARE YOU AFRAID OF THE CHOLERA? Use Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters, and your fears will quickly vanish. Have you got it? then use the Bitters, and in five minutes you will be relieved.

IS YOUR STOMACH OUT OF ORDER? Then use the Cognac Bitters, and order will soon be restored.

ARE YOU BILIOUS? USE THE COGNAC Bitters, and the tone of your stomach will soon assume a healthy state.

THE YELLOW FEVER MAY SOON BE amongst you. Use Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters, and you will be safe from its attacks.

IF YOU WISH TO PRESERVE YOUR health, unimpaired during the hot weather, use Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters, and you are safe.
Depôt No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHOULD THE PUBLIC DOUBT THE EFFICACY of this celebrated medicine, they can refer to many of the leading physicians, as well as thousands of persons who have used it and with entire satisfaction.

Any number of certificates can be seen at the general depôt, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—KEMP'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF QUEENS.—DANIEL L. RAPALJE, sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL D. RAPALJE, late of the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens and State of New York, deceased, against James Strong, John O. Riker, John F. Trow and Catharine E. his wife, Ellis Lewis, Charles Taylor, William G. Bond and Rebecca L. his wife, Hezekiah Easton and Hetty A. his wife, Abraham H. Sensemy and Jane K. his wife, and [illegible] J. Arms.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in Queens County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 12, 1858.
je29-aw6wTu* ABRAHAM LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily *Telegraph* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.
By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law8mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT F. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of H. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 18, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, }
JEREMIAH S. LORD, } Executors.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 63 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA E. NITCHIE, }
SANFORD COBB, JR., } Administrators.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER, late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER,
Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house, No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating apparatus so that the same shall be efficient in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school-house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. H. ROGERS, No. 8 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—300 packs Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 28 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FINE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES, For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly as [illegible] long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was adopted that the Harlem Gas-Light Company be directed to lay mains in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth to Sixth avenues.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to instruct the New-York Gas-Light Company to light the streets of their district until further instructed by the Common Council, at the rates of the contract which has expired, was offered by Councilman [illegible] and referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Several resolutions proposing to have streets [illegible] were referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition to regulate and grade One Hundred and [illegible]-street, Third-avenue, was presented by Councilman MCGALPIN and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Councilman [illegible] submitted a resolution declaring that the Wards in the upper part of the City are in a "wretched condition," and that there is [illegible] appropriated in the last tax-levy the sum of [illegible] for Macadamizing Second-avenue, from [illegible]-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; and praying that the Joint Commission be directed to proceed without delay to have the said work done; which resolution was adopted.

MAYOR'S VETO—THE ORPHANS' HOME.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, and ordered to be printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution of leasing to the Orphans' Home the plot of ground belonging to the Corporation, situate on the block bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, for twenty years, at the annual rent of one dollar, is herewith returned, with my objections. The plot contains 12 lots of land, and a fair valuation of the same should realize to the Corporation, on a lease thereof, at least $1,200 a year for the present, and long prior to the termination of the proposed term $[illegible]. The Institution in question is no doubt one which deserves the active sympathies of the public, and whether it is one which should entitle it to receive from the Corporation the lease of this valuable plot at the lease of one dollar a year for the period proposed, may be doubted. If the matter rested alone with this case, or if the proposed grant were one which could be treated as other leases of the Corporation with private individuals, my objections would in a sufficient measure be avoided. But past experience in similar affairs has shown to me, and has no doubt proved to the public, the impolicy of consenting to charitable or religious institutions such long and favorable leases. The result generally has been, that what was first granted by a lease has finally terminated an absolute grant. The improvement of the ground, and the possession [illegible] by the institution in active operation, with its benevolent character, have heretofore been found sufficient to operate on the charitable feelings of the members of the Common Council, to obtain either a long renewal on the same favorable terms, or the complete grant of the premises occupied. Not this alone either, for the example in one case has served to encourage and induce these institutions, religious or charitable, to similar applications, and when all [illegible], it has been difficult to discriminate, and thus the Corporation has been deprived of the use of, or has given away plot after plot of its real properties, now of immense value.

I appreciate highly the benevolent and disinterested services of the truly noble women who have [illegible] and so far conducted this most worthy institution. Its objects deserve the good wishes as well as the kind and active sympathies of every citizen, and insofar as it provides for those who would otherwise become a charge upon the City's charity, it should receive from the Common Council an annual donation proportionate thereto. In this way the [illegible] of its debt as well as for its public requirements—the City can legitimately aid it. The real property of the City should, however, be held sacred for the payment [illegible] granted without a due consideration or leased unless in accordance with its fair valuation. No right, in my opinion, exists in the Common Council to act otherwise. It is true that your resolution requires the sanction of the Legislature, but this is merely carrying out by State authority what in itself should never be done.

Signed, D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The report of the Committee on Sewers, concurring to have a sewer built in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was laid over.

A similar disposition was made of a report concurring to build a sewer on Thirty-sixth-street. And also, in the case of a report concurring in the erection of a sewer in Twenty-fourth-street.

Four reports from the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots on Forty-ninth-street, filling in sunken lots in Second-avenue, and also in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, were laid over.

A resolution annulling the lease of ferry from the foot of Jackson-street to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, and directing the Comptroller to advertise the same, was offered by Councilman FRAZEE, and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places concurring in the action of the Board of Aldermen in favor of laying out a park on Fourth-avenue, was laid over.

The report of the Finance Committee on the matter of the application of Samuel Milbank and James T. Bertine relative to the title of property sold them by the corporation, asking to have the whole subject referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was adopted.

The report of the Committee in favor of paying the bill of Dr. Samuel Griswold for medical services, was laid over.

A variety of other routine business was called up, and the Board adjourned until the next evening.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met on Monday—present, his Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board of Councilmen, and Doctors THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The Health Officer reported to the Board that a bark named *Essex*, Capt. RAY, from Sagua la Grande, came into Quarantine on the 29th ult.; that the Captain reported to the Boarding Officer that the officers and crew on board of the bark were all well, and had been well in Sagua, and that yellow fever did not prevail there. He further stated that this vessel arrived in port June [illegible], before the Board ordered all vessels coming from Sagua to be quarantined, and that in view of the statements made by Capt. RAY, the vessel was allowed to proceed to the City five days after arrival, and after being thoroughly fumigated and ventilated.

The bark came to the wharves on the 3d instant, and on the evening of the 9th inst. it was ascertained that Capt. RAY had reported untruly as regards the sickness which had been on board of his vessel; that the mate of the ship *Grecia* had communicated information that the *Essex*, while in Sagua, lost two men of yellow fever, and that the captain's wife and the second mate were also sick. An officer was dispatched on the six o'clock ferry-boat the next morning, with instructions to bring the bark forthwith to quarantine; the order was promptly executed, and the vessel now lies safely at the quarantine anchorage. It was ordered that the captain be arrested, and held to answer for the violations referred to.

The following correspondence was laid before the Commissioners, touching the case of the frigate *Susquehanna*:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 12, 1858.

SIR: Referring you to my letter of 6th inst., I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 10th inst., just received by me from the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing me to allow the stores taken from the United States steamship *Susquehanna* to be deposited in the United States warehouse at Quarantine.

The necessary instructions, under the authority contained in the letter before referred to, have been given to the officer in charge of said warehouse.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

(Copy.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d inst., and you are hereby authorized to allow the stores taken from the steamer *Susquehanna* to be deposited in the United States warehouse at quarantine, if it can conveniently accommodate the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

The Board ordered these papers on file.

Applications of owners of vessels from Trinidad de Cuba, for permission to allow them to come up, were presented, but no definite action was taken.

The steamer *Tennessee* was allowed to proceed to Hunter's Point for repairs.

Mr. [illegible], from Gowanus Bay, who complained that bedding was cast ashore there, apparently from shipping, was informed that all refuse materials from infected vessels were burnt in the iron scow, and that the rags referred to came from emigrant ships lying off Castle Garden.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

"BLATTING" AT A POLICE CAPTAIN AND THE DIRE CONSEQUENCES—ARREST OR PUNISHMENT OF AN EX-COUNCILMAN.—Police Captains draw more pay than any other members of the Police force. Their position is one of dignity, and they like to have others know and feel it. Most of them, notwithstanding the order of the Police Commissioners to the contrary, discard the brass-buttoned blue coat and striped pantaloons. A failure to show proper respect to persons clothed with such dignity and authority, must be followed, of course, with dire consequences, as the following statement will show:

Some nights since, Captain Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward, strongly impelled by a desire to see how things were moving in his precinct, started on a stroll through the Ward. He saw the sleek and well-dressed proprietors of underground groggeries selling, without license, poisonous rum to men with bloated bodies, shrunken legs and glassy eyes. That was of no consequence. He saw the dazzling light of numerous gambling hells, and knew that merchants were being robbed there of their credit; that bank clerks were losing the sacred deposits of widows and orphans intrusted to their keeping, and that many a hopeful young man was there preparing the way for his own inevitable ruin. That was of no consequence. He saw outcast women, whom neglect, disease and hopeless poverty had driven to the extreme of wretchedness and danger, begging men to accompany them to their miserable lodgings. That was of no consequence. He saw numerous brilliantly-lighted and splendidly-furnished houses of prostitution, and heard gay music and dancing inside, and he knew that young girls were nightly decoyed there to their eternal ruin. That was of no consequence. He saw numerous violations of City ordinances, but none of these were worthy of notice.

At the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets, a crowd of men stood talking together and smoking their cigars. The Captain saw the crowd and the crowd saw the Captain. The Captain passed by quietly, but the crowd just as he passed "blatted" at him, not a feeble little sick calf's bleat, but a genuine bull-calf bleat, from the bottom of their lungs. The Captain turned around, looked sharply at the crowd, as if to awe them into silence by the dignified intentness of his gaze. The men "blatted" a second time. The Captain straightened himself up at full length—he is every inch 6 feet tall, but usually goes a little bent over—and with a fierce emphasis in his voice told them to disperse instantly. They "blatted" a third time. Here was a matter of the most serious consequence.

The Captain is a man of undoubted physical courage, but the most courageous men are not above considerations of expediency. Calling his sergeant and a policeman to his aid, they attempted to disperse the crowd. Ex-Councilman Hugh O'Brien insisted on his right to remain where he was. Captain Williamson thought otherwise, and took hold of the obstinate ex-Councilman, who, in turn caught hold of him. The Captain with his locust gave the ex-Councilman a sharp rap over the knuckles. Mr. O'Brien unloosed his grasp, and instantly sought to get the Captain under the grasp of the law. He entered a complaint of assault and battery against the Captain, who was arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice STEERS. The Captain promptly gave bail—the amount being fixed at $300—before the Magistrate to answer the alleged offence. The examination is set down for to-morrow.

Capt. Williamson, in his return made yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, made no mention of his own arrest. Mr. Carpenter had heard of the arrest, however. On seeing the Fourteenth Ward Captain, the following brief dialogue ensued:

Deputy Superintendent, (with a stern voice)—How is this, Capt. Williamson? You have always carefully noted the arrests of all the disorderlies and vagabonds in your Ward, without fear or favor. On looking over your return, I find a most important arrest not noticed—an arrest, too, of one of the most noted vagabonds in the Ward. I would like an explanation of the omission.

Capt. Williamson, (with a look of blank astonishment)—I am entirely ignorant of any such arrest as you mention.

Deputy Superintendent—You are a bright Police Captain. I don't want any such Police Captains under me, and, what is more, I won't have them.

Capt. Williamson—Really, Mr. Carpenter, it is most strange; very singular. What is that you say—a noted vagabond arrested—who can it be? Who arrested him—what is his name?

Deputy Superintendent—The person arrested was a fellow personating Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Capt. Williamson—(a smile creeping over his face, and breaking at the mouth into a loud laugh)—Really, Deputy—God bless me—capital joke—almost frightened me to death. [Suddenly sobering.] It was quite a serious affair, though; the Ex-Councilman "blatted" at me. I rapped him on the knuckles, and was arrested for it. But plainly I did not care to have *the fact get into* the papers, and thus did not mention it.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Peter McGinness, charged with the murder of William Sohl, the German 'Longshoreman who died on the 7th inst. at the City Hospital, was arrested Sunday evening in the First Ward. McGinness, it will be remembered, got into an altercation with Sohl about two weeks ago, while the latter was at work assisting in loading a vessel at the foot of Robinson-street, North River, and stabbed him several times with a knife, after which he fled. It was not known who he was at the time, and his arrest was effected solely by the description given of him to the Police. He had disguised himself by shaving off his whiskers and wearing different clothing. He was taken yesterday to the Tombs and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He gives his age as 43, although he looks much older, and says he is a laborer and unmarried.

A STATEN ISLANDER IN NEW-YORK.—Charles Marks, who lives on Staten Island, came to New-York on Sunday to enjoy a holiday. A frail female enticed him into No. 118 Centre-street. On going away he found himself missing a roll of bills to the amount of $85, and forthwith caused the arrest of Frances Coleman, the girl, and Frederick Carson, the proprietor of the place. The girl was committed to answer the charge of grand larceny, the proprietor for keeping a disorderly house, and the complainant required to give $500 bail to appear as a witness. Marks thinks the holiday a dear one.

SURRENDERED BY HIS BAIL.—George Renk, who robbed George Levy on the 18th ult., in Cliff-street, near Beekman, was surrendered, yesterday, by his bail. It is reported that Levy cannot survive his injuries, and bail was surrendered for this reason. The two men were porters, and an altercation ensued between them on account of Levy charging Renk with doing work under the ordinary prices.

STEALING A WATCH.—A young Canadian, named James Neal, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $100 from James Haskin, at No. 100 Church-street. The watch was found concealed in a stove pipe. The accused was locked up for trial.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.—Wm. McMenomy, a carman, was committed yesterday to the Jefferson Market Prison to answer a charge of carrying a slung shot. Officer Clark, of the Ninth Ward, made the complaint and arrest.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 824 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.

We have on hand a large assortment of Patent Premium Mosquitoe Canopy Nets, which is a sure protection against mosquitoes.
LYON & GOODSOW,
No. 435 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great combination of attractions will be found at this favorite theatre to-night, and a selection of pieces that will please all. The house is well ventilated by patent windsails.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

THE WATER-WORKS—UNMUZZLED DOGS—THE RECESS—DE BURG'S ESTABLISHMENT—ATLANTIC-STREET RAILROAD.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair.

THE WATER-WORKS.

Alderman PIERSON called up from the table the following, which was offered some some weeks ago, based on a communication from the Water Commissioners, suggesting, but not making a direct request, that something of the kind should be offered:

Whereas, It is clearly demonstrated not only by the unanimous opinion of the Water Commissioners in their communication to the Board of Aldermen in August last, but by the personal examination of the members of this Board, that the open canal, as now proposed by the contract for supplying the city with water from Jamaica Creek, will be neither perfect nor enduring; and

Whereas, The supply of water for the use of the city for all time to come, is now demonstrated beyond a doubt; and

Whereas, the Common Council has never acted upon said communication, or expressed their opinion as to the change there recommended; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, such a change should be made immediately, and the open canal abandoned, if the same can be done without violating the present contract, and upon proper terms, and that a closed conduit be substituted therefor, the entire distance from Jamaica Creek to the terminus, or so far from said Jamaica Creek, as in the judgment of said Commissioners the interests and wants of the city shall require.

Resolved, That this Common Council do assent to an increased expenditure for the building of said conduit, and the necessary charge therefor, not to exceed $624,068, or such portion thereof as the said Commissioners may deem best for the completion and perfecting of said work.

A lengthy discussion followed the reading of the above resolutions, Alderman PIERSON alone advocating their adoption. He took this position, he said, so that the responsibility might rest where it properly belonged—with the Commissioners. Every one, he believed, was satisfied that the proposed change in the plan was necessary, and if the Commissioners failed to make it, after the Board adopted these resolutions, they alone would have to bear the responsibility if it was not made.

Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, DOUGLASS, WILSON and SCHOALES were opposed to adopting the resolutions for various reasons, among which the most prominent were, that the Commissioners had not asked the Common Council to do it, and that a covered conduit would not be necessary for ten years to come.

The vote on the first resolution stood as follows: Ayes, 2; Noes, 16.

On the second resolution the vote was: Ayes, 3; Noes, 15.

Unmuzzled Dogs.—The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of 50 cents each for dogs caught without muzzles in the public streets between this time and the 1st of September next, and delivered at either of the public pounds. The price of redemption was fixed at $2, and boys are prohibited from participating in the profits.

Swill Milk and the Fire Department.—Alderman DOUGLASS wanted to take up the swill-milk subject, and Alderman SCHOALES wanted to consider the report reducing the Fire Department, but the President decided that both gentlemen were out of order, and called for

Reports of Committees.—The Assessment Committee reported assessment rolls for various improvements for confirmation, and also on various petitions referred to them—none of which were of general interest. The Fire Department Committees made several unimportant reports.

The next order of business was

Resolutions.—Several of the Departments were directed to be refurnished during the recess.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Railroad Committee to ascertain which of the Railroad Companies are required by law to keep the pavement between the rail-tracks on Atlantic-street in repair; also, to see what arrangement can be made to lay a rail that will not obstruct the business of the street.

The resolution laid on the table last meeting, directing an adjournment on next Monday evening (the 19th) until the first Monday in September next, was called up and adopted. During the recess the public offices will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

On motion of Alderman MAUGER, M. J. Petrey and John Powell were appointed Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies.

Alderman SCHOALES offered a resolution declaring De Burg's poudrette establishment, in the Eastern District, a nuisance, and directing its abatement. It was referred to the Board of Health.

The time for the serving of notices in the matter of personal taxes was extended to the time of closing the books of the Assessors.

Only one more meeting of the Board will be held before the recess.

Brooklyn Items.

CONFIRMATION.—On Sunday last, 400 children received the Sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop LOUGHLIN, in the St. James (R. C.) Church, Jay-street.

DISGRACEFUL.—Some Vandal entered the yard of Mr. BROWN, on Third-avenue, Gowanus, a few nights ago, and mutilated a full-size statue of Christ.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire Sunday night was caused by the burning of some refuse materials near the ropewalk of LAWRENCE & SONS, on Bushwick-avenue.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner stone of the new St. Mary's Church was laid yesterday afternoon, on Classon, near Myrtle avenue, by appropriate exercises.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 12. Match $500; mile heats, to 250-lb. wagons.
J. B. MILLER, b. g. *Tramby*..........1 2 1
C. GREEN, ch. g. *Sam*..........2 1 2
Time—2:56—2:57—2:54.

PACING ON THE ROAD.—Monday, July 12. Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to road-wagons.
R. M. D——, b. g. *James Hughes*.....Received forfeit
WM. H——, b. g. *Staten Island*..........Paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, July 6. Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
W. D. PEABODY, ro. g. *Capt. Henry*..........1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Brattleborough*..........2 2 2
Time—2:40—2:39½—2:40.

PACING ON THE ROAD.—Saturday, July 10. Match $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
Owner, s. g. *Bull in the Woods*..........1 1 1
Owner, ch. g. *Blue Light*..........2 2 2
No time taken.

New-Jersey Items.

ELIZABETH DISAPPOINTED.—In anticipation of the Seventh Regiment passing Elizabeth on Saturday evening, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, Company A, City Battalion, Capt. JAMES WILSON, Commandant, were in readiness on the arrival of the 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia at Elizabeth to give the regiment a salute. A field-piece was placed near the depôt, and on the approach of the train fifteen guns were fired. They learned that the regiment had gone *via* Amboy, instead of coming through as was anticipated. The Company were somewhat disappointed. However, the number of salutes were given in honor of said regiment.

THE RIOT OF SUNDAY.—Late on Sunday night a party of Germans proceeded to the house of acting Mayor WILSON, and disturbed the quiet of the neighborhood by a mock serenade. The crowd was dispersed by officers, and no further demonstration was made save a few hoots and yells, expressive of disapprobation of the course he had pursued during the day.

Yesterday, Deputy-Sheriff FRANCIS levied upon the stages which had been seized by the Mayor the day previous, and held them on an execution for debt issued some time since. The Mayor and Alderman REID were held in $200 bail, by Justice HORNBLOWER, to await trial on the charge of disturbing the public peace on Sunday. The officers and the other Aldermen of Hoboken were discharged from custody.

NEW CHURCH.—A new church was instituted on Sunday afternoon in Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. It is of the Independent Baptist order, and is entitled "Bethesda." The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. JONES, of New-York. The right hand of fellowship was given to the Rev. Mr. RAYMOND by the Rev. Mr. PARMLEY.

ALLEGED FUGITIVES.—Officer FISHER, on Saturday afternoon, arrested THOMAS ANDERSON on a warrant from Morris County, charging him with being a fugitive from justice in that County. He was remanded by Recorder BEDFORD to Morris County for trial.

Rowdyism in Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of to-day has an item in regard to Hoboken entitled, "Straining at a Gnat and Swallowing a Camel," in which an attempt lately made (and made successfully) to stop Sunday stages from running through our streets is made a matter of reproach and ridicule. It is a matter of regret to the well-disposed and law-loving citizens of our city, (for we have such in our midst,) that their honest efforts to raise the character of the place and resist rowdyism should be thus spoken of. We have yet to learn that the endeavor to enforce a State law, which is in each other place carried out with wholesome results, and to bring about a decent observance of the Christian Sabbath, is any *just* ground of reproach. The running of these Sunday stages is not *"a Gnat"* but a great evil, and a nuisance that ought to be abated. It accomplishes no good that any one here can point to, except to put two or three hundred dollars each Sunday into the pockets of two stage proprietors who live elsewhere; and it creates such a disturbance that more than one church finds it almost impossible to keep up its services with comfort.

We hope that the time is not far distant when our pleasant and healthful city will be as quiet on the Sabbath and as orderly and attractive at *all* times as can be found either in the United States or New-Jersey.

Yours, HOBOKEN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 12.

$8,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	92	100	Gardiner Gold Co.	1
1,000	do	91¾	100	do	1⅛
10,000	do	92½	75	Erie Railroad	19½
10,000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	1050	do	19½
1,000	N. J. St 6s	96¼	100	do b10	19¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	85½	100	do b60	19⅞
45,000	do b30	85⅝	25	Hud. River. R.R.	28
17,000	do	85	100	do	27⅞
19,000	do	85¼	100	do s10	27¾
15,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	La Crosse & M. R. R.	6
10,000	Min. St. 8 ℔ c. b.	105	100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	20
6,000	Har. R R. 1st M.	82	200	Reading R. R. b60	46⅜
3,000	Hud. R.R.R. 2d M.	88½	400	do s3	46⅜
1,000	M C. R R. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.S.F. con. Bds	97½	500	do s30	46
			450	do	46¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. B.	87½	265	Mich. Cent. R. R.	59
17,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs	21	5	do	58¾
5,000	do s3	22	125	Mich.S.& N.Ia.R.R.	22½
5,000	do s30	21	50	do	22½
5,000	do b30	22	100	do b60	22⅝
5,000	do b30	21	100	Mi S.& N.I.Pr.S. b10	44⅜
21,000	do	20½	50	do b15	44¼
50	Bank of New-York	108	100	do	44¼
5	Bank of Commerce	100⅛	50	Panama R. R. s60	104
226	do	100½	120	Ill. Cen. Railroad	76
12	Park Bank	100½	110	do	75¼
40	do	100¾	175	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88¼
20	Nassau Bank	90	150	do	88
38	Cary Imp. Co.	5½	100	do b30	88¼
100	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	96½	400	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	35
100	do s60	96½	550	do b60	35¼
20	do	96⅝	240	do	35
20	Pac. M. St. Co.	79	155	do	35⅜
50	do b10	79½	50	do s10	35⅛
30	do	79¾	200	do s30	35
10	Penn. Coal Co.	77	700	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76
750	N. Y. Cen. R.R. s10	85	200	do s60	75½
445	do	85	50	do b30	76
400	do b3	85¼	100	do	76½
50	do b15	85⅛	50	do b30	76½
550	do	85½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	Hudson R. R. s60	27¾
2,000	do	93½	10	do	28
10,000	LaC.&M.L.G.bds	21½	300	Har. R. R.	10
15,000	do	21	100	Reading R.R.R. s30	46
210	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96½	200	do	46⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½	100	do	46¼
100	do b60	85	5	Second-av. R. R.	93
100	do s10	84⅝	24	M. S. & N. I. R.R.	22½
150	do s3	84½	200	do b3	22
11	do	85	50	do	22½
300	do b60	84½	50	M. S.& N. I. pf. stk.	44⅜
100	La Cross & Mil. R.R.	6	13	do	44½
200	Erie R. R. b30	19¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
100	do	19½	20	Clev. & Tol. RR.	35⅜
100	do s10	19⅜	50	do	35⅞
50	do	19½	10	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	76
50	do b60	19⅝	250	do	75¾

ASSORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Hud. R.RR. C. 7s	80	70	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	88½
1,000	Memphis City 6s	71	50	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	100½
2,000	Del & R. Can'l 6s	[illegible]	40	Harm. Fire Ins. Co.	98
5,000	Virginia 6s. 92⅛@	92½	30	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	95
12	Continental Bank	97½	30	N. World F. Ins. Co.	104½
10	do	96½	50	Bowery F. Ins. Co.	168
40	Mich. Bank. Ass'n	49	15	Mer. Mar. Ins. Co.	78½
7	C'tn Bk. Brooklyn	87	8	Col. Mar. Ins. Co.	101
20	Artisans' Bank	75½	20	Security F. Ins. Co.	114½
20	Ocean Bank	85	20	[illegible] L. Co.	[illegible]
20	Manhattan Bank	123½	20	Hamp. Coal & L. Co.	12½
10	East Riv. F. Ins. Co.	100½			

MONDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 10, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 3:

Decrease in Loans	$948,470
Increase in Specie	875,361
Increase in Circulation	113,183
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,274,327

Including the exchanges through the Clearing House, for the six business days since the last average, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the exhibit of the previous week and also with the movement at this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 11, 1857.	July 10, 1858.	July 3, 1858.
Capital	$63,675,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	116,028,618	115,863,937	119,812,407
Specie	12,606,146	34,705,593	33,830,232
Circulation	8,693,578	7,371,373	7,458,190
Gross Deposits	94,624,473	106,429,723	105,803,210
Exchanged	28,921,676	18,166,767	17,267,927
Undrawn	65,102,597	88,260,956	89,535,283
In Sub-Treasury	10,661,030	5,342,247	5,919,968

The statement raises the stock of Bullion in this City above forty millions again—the total in the Banks and Sub-Treasury being **$40,047,840.** The Loans go back nearly a million of dollars in consequence of the heavy payments on bills discounted due 1st and 4th July. The Deposits are also reduced by employment in these payments, and in the disbursement of small dividends. The general bearing of the statement is to a reduced demand for mercantile discounts; increasing Specie strength—another California packet being about due—and of course to continued ease in the supply of money at moderate rates of interest. The market to-day is quiet at last week's quotations, and no really active demand, compared with the free supply, is felt in any quarter.

The Stock Market reopened this morning with the same firmness of tone and buoyancy of demand that characterized the closing dealings of Saturday. On the State list, the sales were $150,000 at a further rise of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on Missouris; 1 ℔ cent. on Tennessees; ¼@½ on Virginias; 2 ℔ cent. on North Carolinas; and 4½ ℔ cent. from the awarded price on the new Minnesota loan, which bears 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The California 7 ℔ cents. brought 87 ℔ cent. The abundance of money tells more decidedly upon the State list than any other department in the Stock Exchange business, a good number of substantial money-lenders being disposed to purchase at the going prices, so as to secure a better interest, than to continue to lend on these and other stocks, or on short paper at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The probability is, that as these particular and choice stocks go up, the investment demand for small parcels will rather increase than fall off. Such was the experience in 1852–53, when money ruled cheap and nearly all the State Stocks above par. The City Bank Shares were firm, with sales of Commerce at 100⅛, ex dividend, and Park Bank at same rate, ex dividend. One of the Avenue Road Stocks—the Sixth—brought as much as 120, and Second-avenue advanced to 93 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail rose to 79½@¾ ℔ cent. There was a single sale, *short* stock, of Panama at 104, deliverable in 60 days. Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Shares were both firm, and the latter higher 1@1½ ℔ cent. On the higher Railway list, there was less disposition manifested than on any previous advance of last week, to realize profits by speculative holders. One or two parties, who were until very recently operating actively for the *Bear* account, again appeared as sellers of New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., but without materially influencing the makret, which finally closed steady. The sales of Central were under 3,500 shares, the fluctuations being 85@85½@84¾@85; and of Rock Island 1,500 shares at 76@76½@76@75¾ ℔ cent. Erie showed unusual firmness, without inducing large sales, at 19½@¾@½ ℔ cent, and so did Galena, Toledo, and Michigan Southern, the last selling at 23½ for the common and 44¾ for the preference shares. The La Crosse Land Grants, after getting down to 30½, closed 31@31½ ℔ cent. In the afternoon 93 ℔ cent. was bid for Tennessee 6s, and Missouris closed 85 bid. The general market left off steady.

The Illinois Central Railroad makes the following exhibit for June, 1858:

Acres Const'n Lands sold	3,863 94	for	$50,685 76
Acres Int. Fund Lands sold	149 00	for	2,812 20
Acres Free Lands sold	505 20	for	7,986 79
Total sales during the month	4,518 14	for	$61,484 75
To which add Town lot sales			394 80
Total of all			$61,879 55
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1858	33,170 52	for	$439,241 60
Acres sold previously	1,200,933 78	for	15,311,440 40
Total	1,234,104 30	for	$15,750,682 00

Const'n Bds. canc'd in June, '58	$42,000	
Const'n Bds. canc'd previously	659,000—	$701,000
Free Land Bs. canc'd in June, '58	7,000	
Free Land Bs. canc'd previously	83,000—	90,000
Total Bonds canc'd up to June 30, '58		$791,000

Receipts from passengers	$60,401 41
Receipts from freight	75 993 07
Receipts from Mails	4,686 00
Receipts from rent of road	5,595 69
Receipts from other sources	2,386 50
Total receipts in month of June, 1858	$155,063 37
Total receipts in month of June, 1857	206,093 89
Total receipts since 1st January, 1858	$882,493 36
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1857	1,067,808 60

BANKS OF MAINE—JULY 1.

Specie	$521,652	Capital	$7,364,475
Real Estate	132,201	Circulation	3,107,524
Bank Notes	230,426	Profits	521,988
Due by banks	962,897	Due banks	162,946
Other resources	11,382,252	Deposits	2,051,606
		Do. on interest	90,880
Total	$13,299,428	Total	$13,299,428

Amount of semi-annual dividend	$272,211 00
Amount of reserved profits	306,004 06
Debts due and considered doubtful	90,850 95
Amount of bills in circulation under $5	519,430 00
Am't due from the Directors and principals	382,685 72
Am't due from the Directors as sureties, &c.	680,095 22
Am't due from stockholders as principals	740,931 65
Amount of matured debts unpaid	904,350 33

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of to-day reports that:

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad has resold the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canals, lately acquired from the State, to a party of Philadelphia capitalists, for $1,775,000, payable as follows:

Mortgage bonds at 6 ℔ cent	$1,200,000
Preferred 8 ℔ cent. stock	100,000
Ten monthly payments of $40,000, secured by collateral	400,000
Cash, on execution of the papers	75,000
Total	$1,775,000

The sale has been approved by the Governor, the sale completed, and the purchasers have organized themselves into a company, under the title of the Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal Company, and elected JAY COOK, Esq., President. The *Ledger* states that since the completion of this arrangement, parties on behalf of the Lehigh Navigation Company have offered $2,000,000 for the property—an excess of $225,000 of the price paid.

The new firm of GROESBECK & HOYT took possession of their fine offices, No. 58 Wall-street, to-day, and, in addition to their Stock business, will immediately go into the Domestic Exchanges and Country Collections.

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$224,080
Payments	158,353
Balance	5,407,980

The receipts include $161,000 from Customs.

The Washington *Union*, the official organ of the Government, expresses the belief, on information from the importing cities, that the entries of Foreign Goods from 1st July to 31st December will reach three-fourths the result of last season. Such, however, is far from the immediate promise at this port.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of June, 1858, were as follows:

Freight	$163,460 70
Passengers	46,683 75
Mails, &c	4,000 00
Total	$208,153 45
April, corrected	$141 332 88
May, corrected	157,253 87

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1858.

Since the 28th ult., date of our last advices, our Money market has undergone no change. Commerce is still in such a depressed state that it does not offer the usual employment to capital. Our Stock market has, within a few days, shown some signs of reviving animation, and in prices of railroad shares there has been an almost general advance. State Stocks and other investment securities have continued in good demand, and prices are again somewhat higher. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have risen ¾, Virginia 6s ¾, and Tennessee 6s 2½ ℔ cent. North Carolina 6s have declined ¼ ℔ cent. The above quotations are ex interest of 1st July. Ohio 6s have been in good demand, and sparingly offered and command higher prices. City and County Bonds—There have been sales of Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, of Louisville 6s, (water works,) and of Chicago 6s, at former prices. Brooklyn 6s have advanced 1 ℔ cent. A few Albany 6s (water loan) have brought 98. In Railroad Bonds, the transactions have been limited. Michigan Central 8s have risen 4½, Illinois Central Construction 2½, and Illinois Freelands 1½ ℔ cent. The unsecured bonds of the Erie Railroad have slightly improved in prices. Some Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st and 2d sections have been sold at a decline. Railroad Shares have generally advanced. The rise is 1½ on Erie shares, 3½ on New-York Central, 3 on Chicago and Rock Island, 3½ on Galena and Chicago, 6½ on Michigan Central, 1½ on Michigan Southern, 2½ on Panama, 3½ on Cleveland and Toledo, and 1¾ on Reading. Illinois Central Shares have declined 1 ℔ cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi ¼ ℔ cent. The large advance in Michigan Central Shares is to be attributed to the favorable impression created by the annual report of this Company, which has just appeared. Money from 4@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Exchange on Europe—Bills are scarce and prices maintained. The bulk of business on London has been done at from 109⅝@109¾; on Paris 5.12½.

DE COPPET & CO.

Arabia, via Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 12, 1858.

Our last advices were dated 28th ult.; since then the payment of the July dividends has created a still greater abundance of capital seeking employment. Treasury Notes are in good demand at an advance, and Stocks have advanced with a much more active business than in June. The latest advices from Europe are to the 2d inst, per *Fulton*, received *via* Cape Race. Orders in stocks on foreign account continue on the most insignificant scale. State Stocks have advanced with a steady demand, sales for the fortnight exceeding $1,000,000, of which $700,000 in Missouris. Virginias have improved ¾ ℔ cent.; Missouri ¾; Tennessee 2; California, old and new, rather quiet at 86@87; North Carolina, sales at 96, being ¼ decline; Ohio, 1860, no change; Ohio, 1886, 109 1½ ℔ cent. higher; Indiana 5s, sales at 87½; Michigan 6s, 1878, at 104; United States 6s, 1867-68, at 114½@115. City and County Bonds—We note sales of some $50,000 Brooklyn City 6s at 1 ℔ cent. advance; besides a few lots of Buffalo 7s at par; St. Louis Municipal Bonds, Chicago Water Loan and Louisville Water Loan at *previous prices*. Also, St. Louis County 6s at an improvement of 2 ℔ cent. Railroad Bonds—Changes unimportant—dull, with a better demand for the last three days. Erie 2d mortgages sold at 93¾; do. 4th Mortgages at 55; do. 1871, at 32; do. 1875, at 35; N.Y. Central 6s, at 89; do. 7s, 1864, at 99@100; Illinois Central Construction Bonds have risen 2½ ℔ cent; Freeland Bond sales at 82½; Michigan Central 1st Mortgage 4½ ℔ cent. higher; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgages ½ ℔ cent.; do. 2d Mortgages, steady at 89; Hannibal and St. Joseph Bonds at 60, 61@60¼; Lake Erie and Wabash 1st Mortgages at 60@63; Reading 6s, 1886, at 67; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 64. Railroad Shares—There is a general advance except in Illinois Central, which fell off on the publication of the call for a new installment of $20 ℔ share. Sales more active, amounting to over 100,000 shares for the fortnight, 45,000 of which in New-York Central and Reading. Erie has advanced 1½ ℔ cent.; Reading 1½; New-York Central 3½; Panama 1½; Michigan Central 6 ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern 1½; do. Preferred 2½; Columbus and Toledo 2¾; Rock Island 3½; Galena and Chicago 4½; Hudson River ⅜; Illinois Central fell to 75, rallied to 79½, and closed 75⅝, being 7 ℔ cent. below our last quotations; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, sales at 92½. Money—The abundance is still more apparent, but rates have not varied. Treasury Notes, 4½ ℔ cents, at ⅛ premium; 4½ ℔ cents, at 12½c.@15c. ℔ $100. Exchange—We quote a slight advance in rates, with a limited business. London, 109¾@109¾; Paris, 5.12½@5.11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 10.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,717,565	$2,261,711	$253,570	$6,944,936
Artisans' Bank	880,491	85,268	91,681	495,949
Atlantic Bank	560,536	47,614	93,356	372,900
Bk. of America	5,206,906	4,364,158	101,491	7,820,835
Bk. of Commerce	12,197,848	3,347,676	1,975	8,343,116
Bk. of Commw'th	1,020,538	294,183	80,100	1,088,062
Bk. of New-York	3,771,203	1,012,409	271,343	3,862,621
Bk. of N. America	1,740,620	330,594	81,868	1,620,029
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	125,460	4,524,832
Bk. St. New-York	3,347,496	1,766,750	287,588	3,740,627
Broadway Bank	2,278,451	422,977	226,314	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	376,178	28,491	104,170	321,077
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,822,772	338,119	180,823	1,151,617
Chatham Bank	510,088	66,186	102,061	394,881
Chemical Bank	1,966,509	791,083	265,080	2,173,924
Citizens' Bank	714,746	99,536	156,737	581,572
City Bank	2,115,769	684,207	16,615	2,146,422
Continental Bank	3,560,575	372,198	111,480	3,263,274
Corn Exch. Bank	1,400,237	404,995	180,450	1,380,636
East River Bank	182,546	33,647	20,348	84,888
Fulton Bank	1,783,663	352,754	132,713	1,610,791
Greenwich Bank	740,419	108,059	114,296	632,246
Grocers' Bank	259,196	50,957	30,246	152,516
Hanover Bank	1,296,059	349,290	96,096	896,146
Imp.& Traders' Bk	2,400,840	374,263	137,819	1,478,941
Irving Bank	844,566	241,567	103,774	808,404
Leather Man. Bk.	2,041,612	331,300	241,590	1,582,011
Manhattan Co	4,740,252	2,322,600	311,966	6,030,060
Marine Bank	877,548	172,284	95,186	698,587
Market Bank	1,713,669	268,489	169,288	1,390,291
Mechanics' Bank	4,014,181	1,167,863	250,887	3,934,957
Mech. B'g Ass'n	212,090	133,573	24,713	185,832
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	793,337	157,600	117,402	707,380
Mercantile Bank	2,673,763	498,187	48,080	2,276,928
Merchants' Bank	5,594,036	2,403,331	236,588	6,457,508
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,928,240	405,680	123,216	1,388,348
Metropolitan Bk.	6,330,839	1,424,912	180,308	6,437,390
Nassau Bank	1,401,849	220,057	118,898	962,589
National Bank	2,412,578	405,290	180,011	1,381,610
N. Y. County Bk	396,024	37,107	93,799	280,966
N.Y. Dry DockCo.	384,006	86,724	100,909	142,793
N. Y. Exch. Bank	261,172	21,287	124,814	255,701
Ocean Bank	1,672,046	443,624	101,662	1,544,260
Oriental Bank	578,517	120,296	100,993	480,183
Pacific Bank	1,067,330	150,363	127,046	870,046
Park Bank	3,965,048	979,640	181,029	3,886,774
People's Bank	636,290	171,923	115,440	538,145
Phenix Bank	3,432,047	[illegible]	66,186	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	883,713	242,998	96,680	714,072
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,138,483	206,371	210,183	715,886
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,686,558	659,918	97,758	2,394,738
Tradesmen's Bank	1,333,104	232,117	306,186	878,361
Union Bank	3,074,447	552,080	106,916	2,631,475

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$115,863,937	Circulation	$7,671,373
Specie	34,705,593	Deposits	106,429,723

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	July 3.		July 3.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,726,394	Manhattan Co.	$4,814,587
Artisans' Bank	881,978	Marine Bank	887,906
Atlantic Bank	561,096	Market Bank	1,709,301
Bk. of America	5,439,372	Mechanics' Bank	4,038,969
Bk. of Commerce	12,091,421	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	210,026
Bk. of Commw'th	1,068,5[illegible]	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	788,676
Bk. of New-York	4,031,932	Mercantile Bank	2,607,603
Bk. of N. America	1,706,446	Merchants' Bank	5,630,139
Bk. of Republic	4,293,663	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,949,577
Bk. St. New-York	3,502,079	Metropolitan Bank	6,429,918
Broadway Bank	2,289,106	Nassau Bank	1,389,081
Bull's Head Bank	366,014	National Bank	2,344,383
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,801,788	N. Y. County Bk.	387,410
Chatham Bank	506,030	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	376,251
Chemical Bank	1,911,834	N. Y. Exch. Bank	269,809
Citizens' Bank	712,411	Ocean Bank	1,669,391
City Bank	2,118,548	Oriental Bank	594,540
Continental Bank	3,586,519	Pacific Bank	1,089,622
Corn Exch. Bank	1,426,179	Park Bank	4,002,083
East River Bank	181,082	People's Bank	635,802
Fulton Bank	1,671,069	Phenix Bank	3,394,114
Greenwich Bank	766,672	St. Nicholas Bank	897,588
Grocers' Bank	254,041	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,190,887
Hanover Bank	1,336,207	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,794,385
Imp.& Traders' Bk.	2,440,290	Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,082
Irving Bank	849,899	Union Bank	3,006,631
Leather Man. Bk.	2,090,023		
Total			$119,812,407

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Real Estate.....MONDAY, July 12.

What with the heat of the weather, and the absentees in consequence thereof, we are now entering upon the height of the dull season of the Real Estate business. There is little disposition to operate, and very few sales either at auction or otherwise, unless under compulsion of Court.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, in the suit of ALFRED N. LAWRENCE *vs.* WM. M. CANOON *et al.*, sold under foreclosure a lot on south side of Fifty-first-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by an average of 118 feet, for $1,010, bought by the defendant. The lot lies fairly on the grade, and Fifty-first-street is one of best if not the best street above Forty-third-street. It is opened, graded, sewered, flagged, curbed and guttered and gas-lighted. The above price may be regarded as a fair cash valuation.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL sold five 20 feet lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, 220 feet east of Sixth-avenue, to JOHN BARRY, for $3,250, with a loan of $3,000 per house, made by the owner, Mr. S. C. GREEN, late of the firm of GREEN & LOCKWOOD, stock brokers. On these lots Mr. BARRY has nearly completed five 20x50-feet houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar.

Adjoining these lots on the west, and 120 feet east of Sixth-avenue, five 20-feet lots, which are reported not long since as having been sold for $3,000 per lot, by the Railroad Company. These lots Mr. GREEN has now also sold through Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, to Mr. BARRY, for $3,650 per lot, with a building loan of $3,340 per house, which are to be of the same size as the last-named.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull for common grades; sales 800 bbls., at $2 75 for Sour; $3 75 for Superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 25 for Extra Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian. WHEAT in good demand—holders more disposed to meet buyers' views; sales 24,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 65c.; 14,000 bushels Red Ohio and Indiana at 87c.@87½c. CORN quiet; sales 24,000 bushels [illegible] at [illegible], and [illegible] bushels at 46½c. OATS steady and unchanged; sales 21,000 bushels at 38c.@39c. The first sample of new WHEAT of the season from Kentucky was exhibited on 'Change to-day; it was a beautiful sample of white, and is held at $1 25. WHISKY quiet, with small sales, at 22c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts for the last forty-eight hours*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 85,931 bushels Wheat; 74,000 bushels Corn; 36,121 bushels Oats; 2,264 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—927 bbls. Flour; 95,317 bushels Wheat; 104,691 bushels Corn; 68,254 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales at 62c.@69c. CORN firm, at 47c. OATS buoyant at 31c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. *To Oswego*—37,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT and CORN arriving in bad condition. Sales 20,000 bushels damp Racine and Chicago Spring Wheat at 70c. CORN dull. Sales 3,000 bushels Hot Illinois at 50c. FREIGHTS firmer. *Lake Imports*—70,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 12.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street and Ohio $4 35. City Mills $4 25. WHEAT 5c. lower, with large receipts; new red, $1 10; white, $1 15@$1 25; old white, $1 12@$1 15. CORN firm at 70c.@80c.; yellow, 82c.@83c. WHISKY firm at 24c.@25½c. PROVISIONS in improved demand—bulk Shoulders, 5¾c.; Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. LARD, 9¾c.@10c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 14
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	July [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July [illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	July 17
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	July [illegible]
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July [illegible]
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July [illegible]
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Ade[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July [illegible]
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—[illegible] Abbott and 2 children, Sergt. Barrett, Corporal [illegible], Private Gee, Beacham, Private E. J. Levy, Major H. W. Fry, Sergt. Minor, Corporal [illegible], Corporal [illegible], Private Weeks, [illegible], Private Robinson, Private Mathers, Private [illegible], Private Krishman, Capt. Sister, T. J. Jones, W. [illegible], C. T. Wilkinson and lady, J. R. Talbot, lady and servant, Miss Batter, Mrs. Meade, Miss N. Harrison, [illegible], Miss Jane Harrison, W. Jones, Dr. [illegible], [illegible] and son, Private Hunt, Private Jacob, A. J. [illegible], Kenney, B. [illegible], W. L. [illegible], R. A. [illegible], W. W. Scragham, R. H. Northrop, Miss Helen [illegible], Mrs. Brown, Corporal Page, Private Wood, [illegible], Benford, Carrington, Pegram, Boykin, Jarvis, A. [illegible], A. A. Heath, W. Gibson, L. Jacobs, W. Grigion, A. [illegible], B. Smith, T. Ryan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Shelly, Dr. [illegible], S. West, W. Vaughan, H. M. Isham, E. Victor, [illegible], Mr. Harding, Nelson Taylor, E. [illegible], Lieut. Sched, Sergt. Bellor, Private [illegible], Bray, Griffin, Mrs. Puckridge, Miss [illegible], R. [illegible], Lieut. Dilworth, Sergt. [illegible], W. E. Foster, D. C. Crowell, Capt. Y. D. Groner, N. B. Harrison, J. Hazard, E. Walker, Major Tho. Smith, W. A. Allen, J. Kely, P. Riley, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In brig John Butler, from Port-au-Platt—Mrs. A. [illegible], child and servant, Capt. H. B. Pearsall, of schr. Wing of the Wind, sold to the Dominican Government, G. H. [illegible], E. P. Minor, and 5 in the steerage.

In brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo—O. [illegible].

In brig Ocean Traveler, from Turk's Island—A. J. [illegible] and son, Thomas Foster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 39 | Sun sets.....7 31 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 57 | Gov. Island..10 46 | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Ships Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; J. Merrick, Crabtree, Sombrero, J. K. Dow.

Bark Rapid, Marchold, Minititlan, Hargous, Bros. & Co.

Brigs S. G. Adams, Drinko, [illegible], Brett, Son & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Co.; Argus, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., D. R. de Wolf.

Schooners S. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Boston, [illegible] Sandford; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Yorktown, Wooten, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; G. R. Dixon, Swain, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Jno. Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Blue Grit, (Br.,) Coop, Joggins, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Neptune's Bride, Swain, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Adele Goff, Morehead, [illegible] Murray; S. C. Jones, Modell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Leo, Percival, Boston, Arrowsmith & Bell.

Sloop Leeds, Rackett, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, off wind quarter, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 11th, at 10 A. M., off Fenwick Island, passed U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, hence for Washington. Same date, 10 miles S. S. W. of Absecom, picked up a metallic life boat, painted yellow outside and green inside.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Colombo, Stewart, Cork May 29, with mdse. and 12 passengers to order. June 19, lat. 44 16, lon. [illegible], passed a ship showing a white signal with a red cross [illegible] in it, bd. E.

Bark Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos [illegible] ds., with [illegible] &c., to G. S. Stephenson. 5th inst., off [illegible], was boarded by a boat from brig [illegible], from Remedios for New-York, and supplied them with mustard; had lost the 2d mate, and [illegible] sick; she afterwards bore up for Charleston.

Bark Clementina, (Sicilian,) De Viola, Palermo May 2, passed Gibraltar [illegible], with fruit, &c., to order.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Sedgwick,) Sargent, Turk's Island 17 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. [illegible] Homer, ——, sld. 28th for East Harbor to load for New-York. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Flora, Rice, Port-au-Prince June 28, with coffee and logwood to Delafield & Wilson. 10th, off St. Nicola Mole, spoke schr. Fred. Howell, bound in.

Brig John Butler, (Br.,) Park, Port-au-Platt, (St. Domingo) July 1, with hides, &c., to Lyman & [illegible]. May 28, spoke bark Virginia, bound to Cuba. Sld. in co. with schr. Indian, for New-York, via Porto Rico. July 11, at sea, Capt. J. B. Drohan, late of schooner Grosvenor, lost in the Bay of Samana, died.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo June 25, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. 9th inst., lat. 34 40, lon. 74 15, saw a large steamship, bd. S.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Brig Francenia, Upton, Trinidad de Cuba, June 27, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Ianthe, (of Eastport,) Bowman, Nuevitas July 1, with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Banquet, Newell, Suffolk 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Oriana, Pierson, Richmond 3 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Esther Eliza, McFadden, Lubec 6 ds., with [illegible] to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, (of Brookhaven,) Cook, Sagua la Grande June 25, with sugar and molasses to Whitney & Bros.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Maria Foss, Crabtree, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskell, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores and corn to order.

Schr. Florida, Mott, St. Salvador, (Bahamas,) July 4, with pineapples to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Eagle, Williams, Edenton, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Demill & Co.

Schr. M. C. Hopkins, Mollsbury, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wm. H. Cleaver, (Br.,) Bethel, Eleuthera July 2, with fruit to Miller & Luther.

WIND—During the day, S. E.; sunset, S. and fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. barks Aurora, (Sicilian,) Costa, Palermo; Mungon, (Swed.,) Rydin, Gottenburg; Ceres, Humphrey, Glasgow; brig Monica, Stansfield, Chepauk River; steamer City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. ship [illegible], Liverpool. Below, yacht Una, from New-York for Nahant.

Spoken, &c.

E. W. Platt—schr., from Sagua for Portland, July 2, lat. 26 14, lon. 79 28.

Venus—bark, hence for Curacoa, 10th inst., lat. 38 24, lon. 70 12.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 21, Tartar at Shanghai; June 27, Humboldt, at Yarmouth; 30th, [illegible], at Liverpool; July 1, Plutarch, Orient and Isle of May, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 28, George Green, at Cronstadt; 30th, Earl of Eglinton and Dictator, at Lisbon; July 1, Parliament, China and Martha [illegible], at [illegible]; Prima Donna, [illegible] and Joseph Clarke, at Liverpool; Manchester, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Mobile—June 30, Conqueror and [illegible] Lassdon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—July 1, Admiral, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July 30, Mary, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—April 23, Gray Feather, from Hong Kong; June 29, Moloska and Lizzie Spaulding, from Liverpool; 21st, Sabrina, from Oporto; July 1, Martha Wenzel from Sunderland.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Arabia ran ashore in Table Bay on the 14th of May. She had on board the crew of the Ariadne, bound to Boston, which foundered at sea. Both crews were saved.

The ship Southampton from New-York, at Cronstadt June 24, had been ashore on Neckman's Ground, and thrown overboard a large quantity of coal.

The Paul Boggs, from Malaga for New-York, was ashore off Cape St. Mary's, near Faro, and would have to be lightened.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platt, (St. Domingo,) July 1, bark Gibson, (Prus.,) Albertson, for Hamburg; schr. California, West, from New-York, for a market.

At Port-au-Prince, June 28, brigs Sabine, for Boston in 3 ds.; [illegible], Mulligan, [illegible], and others as before.

At Maracaibo, June 25, bark Clara E. Bull, for New-York in 10 ds.